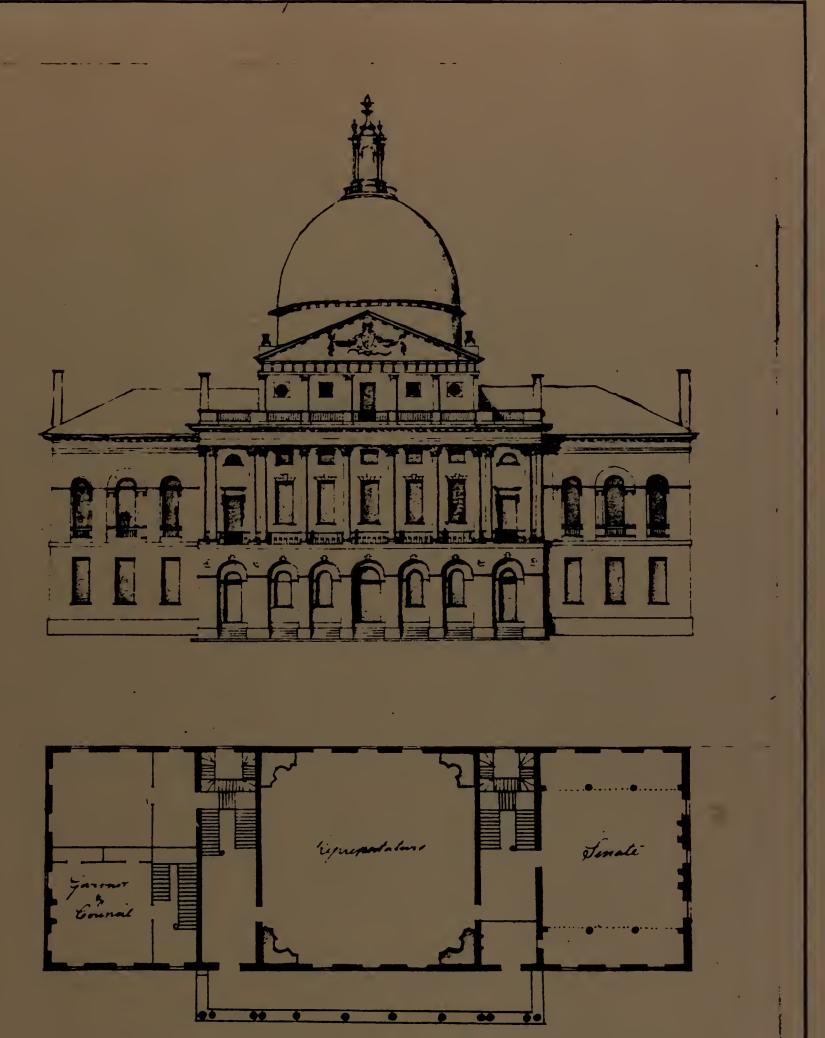
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The State House ____ Historic Structure Report



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The State House ____ Historic Structure Report



ILLUSTRATIONS

Cover illustration: Plan and elevation of the new State House by Charles Bulfinch, c. 1795.

- Watercolor of the State House, c. 1805. 1.
- Drawing of the State House, c. 1810. 2.
- 3. Beacon Hill as seen from Derne Street in 1811.
- Detail of the State House cupola, 1811. 4.
- Drawing showing portion of east side of the State House, 5. 1811-1812.
- 6. Drawing of the north side of the State House, 1811-1812.
- 7. The State House in 1827.
- Daguerreotype of the State House, c. 1840. 8.
- 9. View of the State House from the northeast, 1856.
- 10. The Bryant addition in the early 1890's.
- 11. The State House, 1858.
- Dedication of the Daniel Webster statue, 1859. 12.
- The State House, 1868, showing alterations by W. Washburn. The State House, 1884. 13.
- 14.
- 15. The State House, 1885.
- 16. Beacon Hill reservoir.
- 17. Alterations to the basement of the State House in 1881.
- The State House, 1894, showing completed part of the Brigham 18.
- The Bryant addition, partially demolished in 1895. 19.
- 20. Drawing of the east elevation of the State House.
- 21. West side of the Brigham extension.
- 22. East Park and Beacon Monument under construction, 1898.
- 23. Hooker Monument, dedicated in 1903.
- 24. The State House, south and east sides, 1903.
- The State House and the new park, 1903. 25.
- 26. The west facade of the State House, 1914.
- The State House in the early 20th century. 27.
- 28. North side of the State House dome, 1897.
- The State House, between 1905 and 1912. 29.
- 30. Construction of the East wing, 1914.
- The East wing plaza, 1915. 31.
- The State House and the Beacon Street fence, 1941. 32.
- View through the Parris-Willard gate toward the Shaw 33. Memorial, 1941.
- 34. Pre-1934 view of original columns and capitals.
- Original columns, 1962. 35.
- 36. Aerial view of the State House after 1960.
- 37. Doric Hall, 1855.
- 38.
- Doric Hall, 1984. Washington Temple and north wall of Doric Hall after 1867 39. and before 1895.
- Doric Hall after remodelling by W. Washburn in 1867. 40.

- 41. West wall of Doric Hall, 1867 to 1897.
- 42. Doric Hall, 1984.
- 43. Doric Hall, 1897.
- 44. Painting/photograph composite of the Council Chamber (present Governor's Office), 1867.
- 45. Council Chamber (present Governor's Office), 1897.
- 46. The Governor's Office, 1984.
- 47. The Governor's Office as rebuilt by Washburn in 1867.
- 48. Anteroom to the Governor's Office between 1867 and 1897.
- 49. The House of Representatives (present Senate), 1852.
- 50. The House of Representatives (present Senate), 1856.
- 51. The House of Representatives (present Senate), 1894.
- 52. The Senate Chamber, 1984.
- 53. The Senate Chamber, 1900.
- 54. The Senate Chamber, 1984.
- 55. Detail of the House of Representatives (former Senate) north wall prior to 1895.
- 56. The Senate Reception Room (former Senate Chamber), 1984.
- 57. The Senate Reception Room as the Senate Chamber, 1852.
- 58. West wall of the Senate Chamber (present Reception Room) as redesigned by W. Washburn in 1867.
- 59. The west wall of the Senate Chamber (present Reception Room) as restored in 1897.
- 60. The Senate Reception Room looking northwest, 1984.
- 61. The Senate Chamber (present Reception Room) looking northeast, 1894.
- 62. The Senate Reception Room looking northeast, 1984.
- 63. Corridor between the original House and Senate Chambers between 1885 and 1897.
- 64. The west corridor, second floor of the Bulfinch building, 1900.
- 65. Former Judiciary Committee Room, Bulfinch building, 1894.
- 66. Former office of the Adjutant General, Bulfinch building, 1894.
- 67. The Secretary of State's office, Bryant addition, 1894.
- 68. Former State Library, Bryant addition.
- 69. The former Green Room, Bulfinch building, designed by W. Washburn in 1867.
- 70. The former Blue Room.
- 71. Senate Staircase Hall before 1900.
- 72. Senate Staircase Hall (Nurses' Hall), 1984.
- 73. Memorial Hall (Hall of Flags).
- 74. Memorial Hall, 1984.
- 75. Stained glass window ceiling of Memorial Hall, 1984.
- 76. Detail of circular mosaic design, second floor of Main Stairhall, 1984.
- 77. Main staircase at the landing between the second and third floor, early twentieth century.
- 78. Main staircase, 1984.
- 79. Above: drawing of interior capitals; below: main staircase hall at the third floor.
- 80. Central entrance to the House of Representatives, 1984.
- 81. Stained glass Palladian window, main staircase, 1984.

- 82. Detail of soffit of north staircase near entrance to the State Library.
- 83. East corridor, third floor, at main staircase hall, 1897.
- 84. East corridor, third floor, at main staircase hall, 1984.
- 85. Senate Reading Room (now the Senate President's Office), 1900.
- 86. Senate President's Office, 1984.
- 87. Detail of the north wall of the Senate Reading Room, early twentieth century.
- 88. Drawing of the north elevation of the Senate Reading Room by C. Brigham, 1898.
- 89. South wall of the Senate Reading Room, early twentieth century.
- 90. Drawing of a bookcase by C. Brigham, 1896.
- 91. Office of the Clerk of the Senate, 1984.
- 92. Drawing of the west elevation of the Office of the Clerk of the Senate by C. Brigham, 1896.
- 93. Drawing of the north elevation of the Senate Clerk's office by C. Brigham, 1896.
- 94. Drawing of the north elevation of the "Coolidge Room" (former Senate President's Office) by C. Brigham, 1896.
- 95. The "Coolidge Room" (former Senate President's Office) as it appeared originally.
- 96. The "Coolidge Room", 1984.
- 97. The House of Representatives, looking south, 1895.
- 98. The House of Representatives, looking south, 1984.
- 99. The House of Representatives, looking west, 1984.
- 100. The House of Representatives, looking north, 1984.
- 101. Detail, House of Representatives east gallery front, before 1918.
- 102. House of Representatives east gallery front, 1984.
- 103. Room of the Speaker of the House, 1900.
- 104. Room of the Speaker of the House, 1984.
- 105. Detail, drawing of the ceiling of the House Reception Room by C. Brigham, 1893.
- 106. Detail, drawing of the ceiling of the House Reading Room by C. Brigham.
- 107. The House Reading Room, 1900.
- 108. The House Reading Room, 1984.
- 109. Detail, House Reading Room fireplace and pilasters, 1984.
- 110. Detail, House Reading Room door and pilasters, 1984.
- 111. Detail, Room 343 columns and leaded glass window, 1984.
- 112. Detail of the fireplace, House Reading and Writing Room and Post Office, 1984.
- 113. State Library, 1898.
- 114. State Library, 1984.
- 115. Stained glass arched window in the State Library, 1984.
- 116. Entrance to the State Library, 1984.
- 117. Secretary of the State's Office, 1900. 118. The State Treasurer's Office, 1900.
- 119. The State Treasurer's Office, 1984.
- 120. The Surgeon General's Office, 1900.

- 121. Office of the Attorney General, 1900.
- 122. Temporary Senate Chamber, 1897.
- 123. Office of the Auditor, 1900.
- 124. Room of the Committee on Judiciary, 1900.
- 125. Room of the Committee on Judiciary, 1894.
- 126. Room of the Committee on Insurance.
- 127. Room of the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions, 1900.
- 128. Room of the House Committee on Rules, 1900.
- 129. Room 433 (originally the Senate Writing Room, subsequently the Senate Judiciary Committee Room), 1900
- 130. Room 433 as the Senate Hearing Room.
- 131. Room 433 as the Senate Hearing Room.
- 132. Room 452 as the room of the Committee on Printing, 1900.
- 133. Room 446 as the room of the Committee on Water Supply, 1900.

Maps:

- 1. The State House, 1811.
- 2. Beacon Hill and the reservoir, 1851.
- 3. The State House site, 1890.
- 4. The State House site, 1912.
- 5. Existing conditions, State House site.
- 6. Existing conditions, structure.

Plans:

- 1. Plan and Elevation of the new State House by Charles Bulfinch c. 1795.
- 2. Doric Hall, 1826.
- 3. The Senate Chamber, 1826.
- 4. The Representatives' Chamber, 1826.
- 5. The fireproof addition to the State House, 1831, by Isaiah Rogers.
- 6. Elevation of the proposed fireproof room, West Wing of the State House, 1831.
- 7. Section of the proposed State House in Augusta, Maine, 1829-1832, by Charles Bulfinch.
- 8. The First Floor, West Wing, 1837.
- 9. The Intermediate Floor, West Wing, 1837.
- 10. The Upper Floor, West Wing, 1837.
- 11. Proposed plan for the Ventilation of the Representatives' Hall, 1849.
- 12. South Elevation of the State House, 1853-1854.
- 13. East Elevation of the State House, 1853-1854.
- 14. West Elevation of the State House, 1853-1854.
- 15. Section of the State House at the rear of the Bulfinch building, 1853-1854.
- 16. Section of the State House through the Senate Chamber, 1853-1854.
- 17. Section of the State House through the Representatives' Hall, 1853-1854.
- 18. Section of the State House through the Council Chamber, 1853-1854.

- 19. The cellar, 1853-1854.
- 20. The First Floor, 1853-1854.
- 21. The first intermediate story, 1853-1854.
- 22. The Second Story, 1853-1854.
- 23. The second intermediate story, 1853-1854. 24. The third intermediate story, 1853-1854.
- 25. The Second Story of the State House, 1867, by William Washburn, showing proposed alterations.
- 26. The Second Intermediate Story of the State House, 1867, by William Washburn.
- 27. East Elevation of the State House, 1888.
- 28. North Elevation of the State House, 1888.
- 29. Transverse Section through the Representatives' Hall, 1888.
- 30. Basement, 1888.
- 31. First Floor, 1888.
- 32. First Intermediate Floor, 1888.
- 33. Second Floor, 1888.
- 34. Second Intermediate Floor, 1888.
- 35. Third Floor, 1888.
- 36. Section through Brigham extension, 1897, as built; by Charles Brigham.
- 37. Third Floor, Part II, 1897, as built; by Charles Brigham.
- 38. Third Floor, Part III, 1897, as built; by Charles Brigham.
- 39. Third Floor, Part IV, 1897, as built; by Charles Brigham.
- 40. Section through Bulfinch building looking toward extension, 1899.
- 41. Basement of the Bulfinch building, 1899.
- 42. First floor of the Bulfinch building, 1899.
- 43. Second floor of the Bulfinch building, 1899.
- 44. Third floor of the Bulfinch building, 1899.
- 45. Fourth floor of the Bulfinch building, 1899.
- 46. Roof and fifth floor of the Bulfinch building, 1899.
- 47. Cross section of the Bulfinch building, looking north, 1984.
- 48. Longitudinal section of the Bulfinch building and the Brigham extension, looking west, 1984.
- 49. Cross section of the Brigham extension through the House of Representatives, looking south, 1984.
- 50. Second floor of the Bulfinch building, 1984.
- 51. Third floor of the Bulfinch building, 1984.
- 52. Fourth floor of the Bulfinch building, 1984.
- 53. Original architect's drawing for lamps at north entrances to 1914 wings.
- 54. Original architect's drawing for lamps at south entrance to 1914 wings.

Existing Conditions:

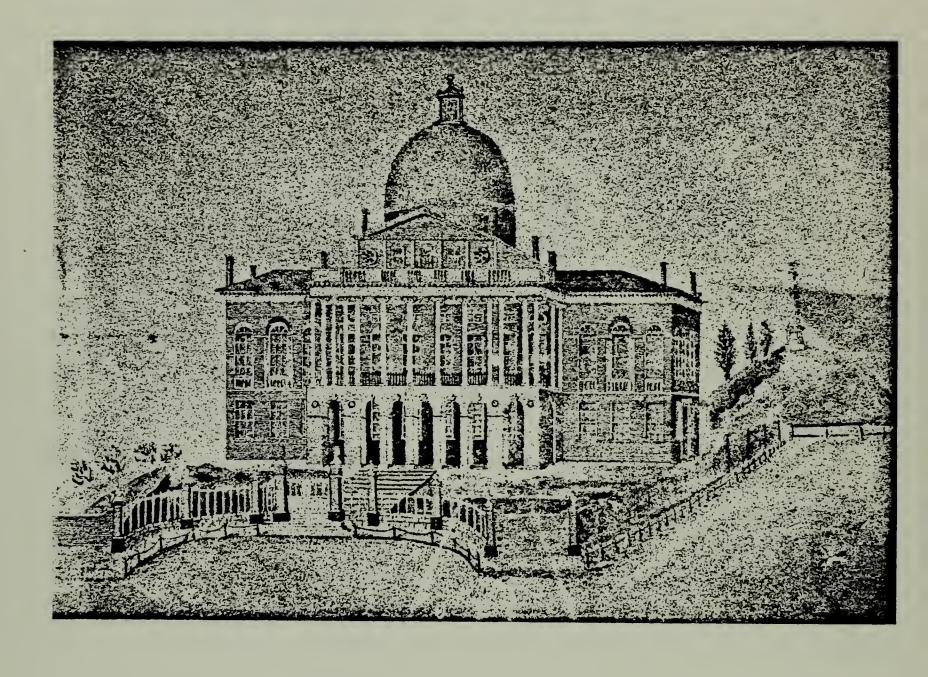
- State House basement plan, 1984.
- State House, first floor plan, 1984.
- 3. State House, second floor plan, 1984.
- 4. State House, third floor plan, 1984.
- State House, fourth floor plan, 1984. 5.

- Bulfinch building, south elevation, 1984. 6.
- Bulfinch building, east elevation, 1984. 7.
- East wing, south elevation, 1984. 8.
- East wing, west elevation, 1984.
- 10. East wing, south elevation, 1984.
- 11. East wing, east elevation, 1984.
- 12. East wing, north elevation, 1984.
- 13. Brigham extension, east elevation, 1984.
- 14. Brigham extension, east elevation, 1984. 15. Brigham extension, north elevation, 1984.
- 16. Brigham extension, north elevation, 1984.
- 17. Brigham extension, west elevation, 1984.
- 18. Brigham extension, west elevation, 1984.
- 19. Brigham extension, west elevation, 1984. 20. Brigham extension, west elevation showing exterior of House of Representatives, 1984.
- 21. Brigham extension, west elevation, 1984.
- 22. West wing, north elevation, 1984.
- 23. West wing, north elevation, 1984.
- 24. West wing, west elevation, 1984.
- 25. West wing, west elevation, 1984.
- 26. West wing, south elevation, 1984.
- 27. West wing, east elevation, 1984.
- 28. West wing, south elevation, 1984.
- 29. Bulfinch building, west elevation, 1984.
- 30. Brigham extension, window detail, 1984.
- 31. Brigham extension, light standard at Ashburton entry, 1984.

Timelines:

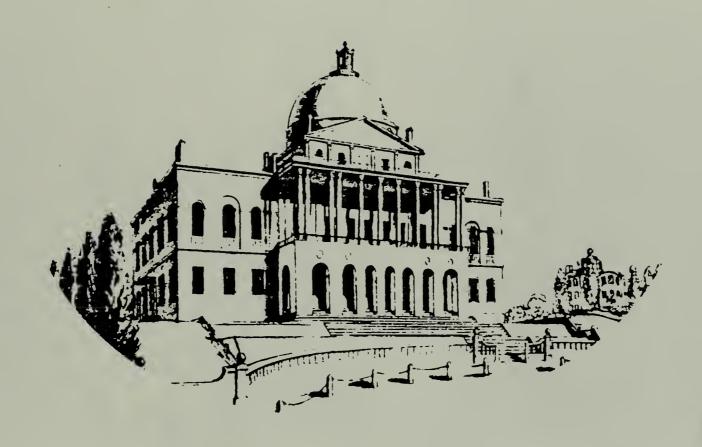
- 1. Building History
- 2. Site History





Watercolor of the State House circa 1805 (artist unknown), showing unpainted exterior walls, lead colored dome, and grounds enclosed in a brick wall, with the main gate set into a concave curve.

Source: Bostonian Society



Drawing of the State House in 1810, by Harvard College student Joseph Kendall, (earliest known illustration of the west wall), showing terracing of the grounds, and row of lombardy poplars along west boundary.

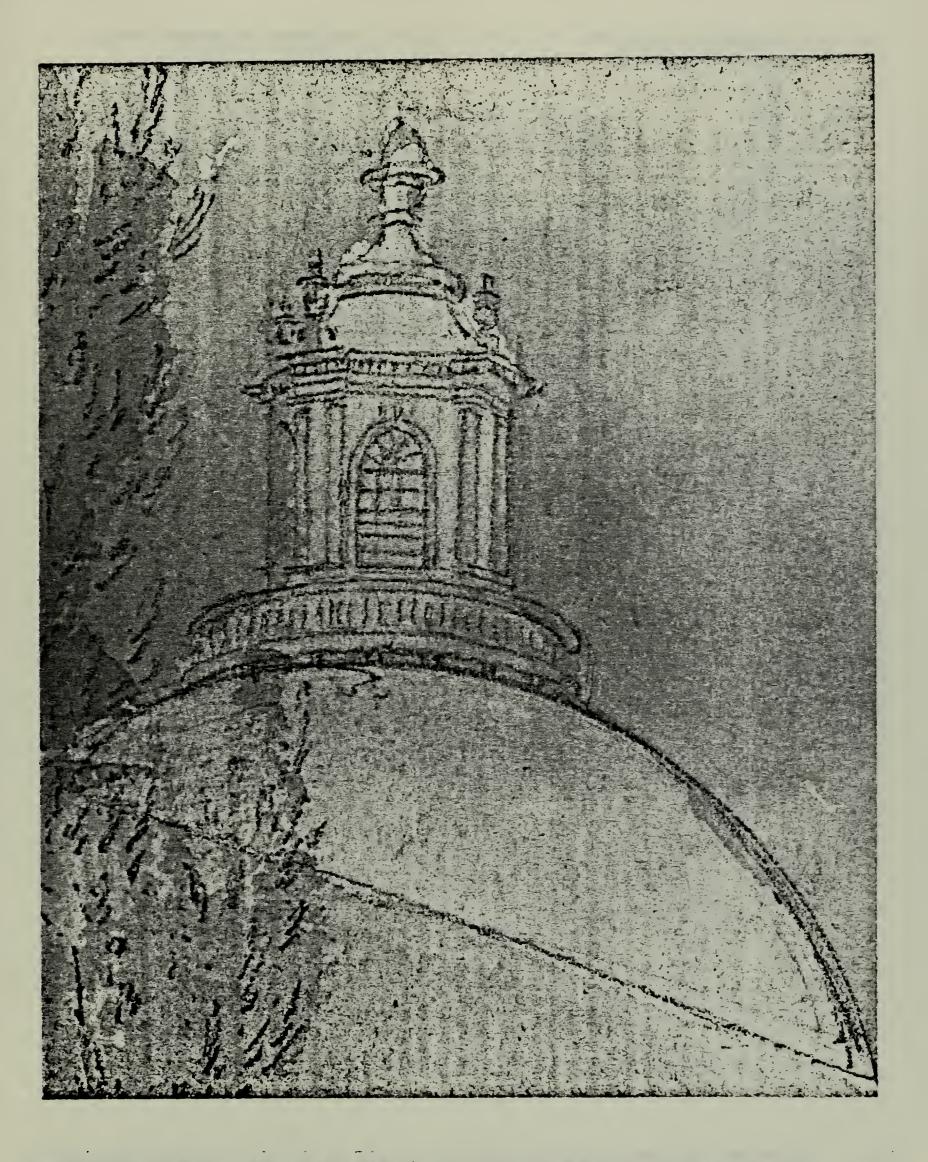
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Source: Sinclair Hitchings, The State House, p. 82



Beacon Hill as seen from Derne Street in 1811. Drawing by J.R. Smith of 1811-1812 reproduced as a lithograph in the 1850's. Note relative heights of State House dome and Beacon Hill, and Bulfinch's commemorative column to American independence.

Source: Bostonian Society



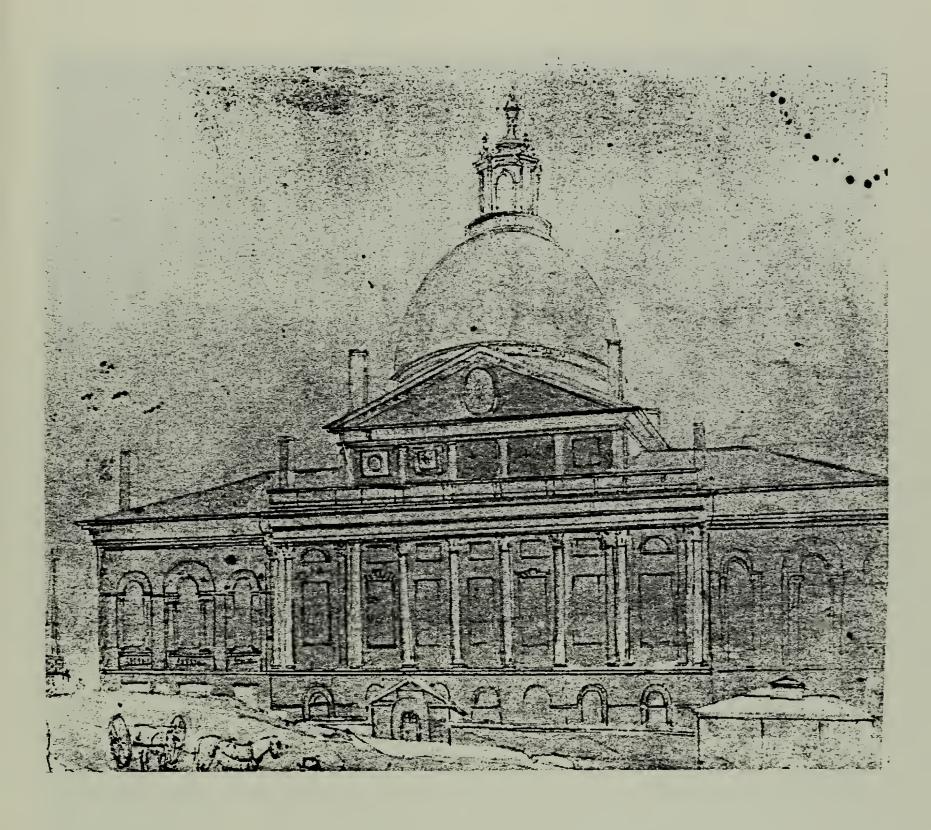
Detail of the State House cupola from an 1811 drawing of Beacon Hill as seen from Derne Street by J.R. Smith (see Figure 3 for a lithograph made from the complete drawing). Diagonal line across the dome is the western slope of Beacon Hill.

Source: Boston Public Library



Drawing by J.R. Smith of 1811-1812 showing portion of east side of State House with Doric portico (removed in 1855), wall enclosing yard and in the rear, monument to American independence designed by Charles Bulfinch.

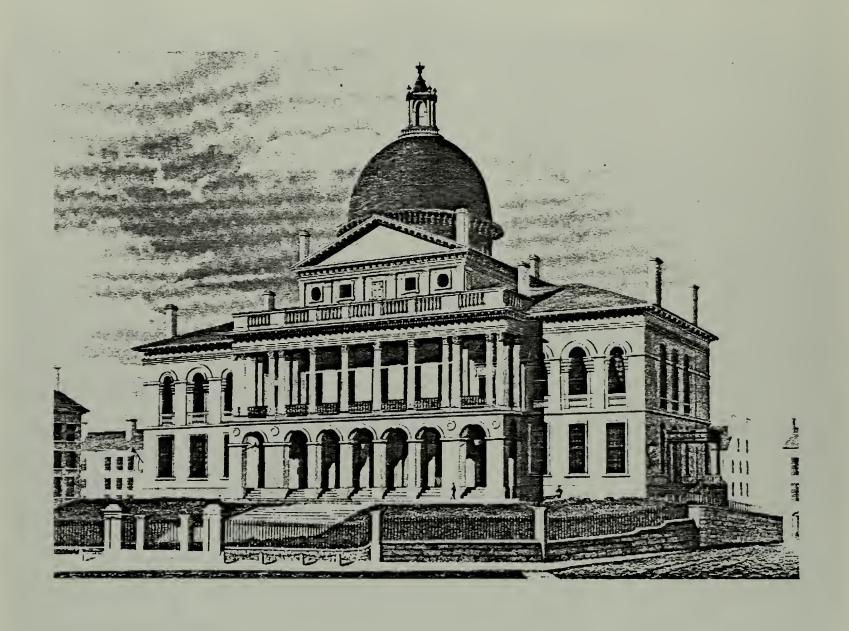
Source: Boston Public Library



Drawing of the north side of the State House by J.R. Smith, 1811-1812 (the only known representation of the rear facade in its original form), showing that the design of the north facade repeats the design of the south facade in two dimensional terms with pilasters, rather than free-standing columns, marking the central pavilion.

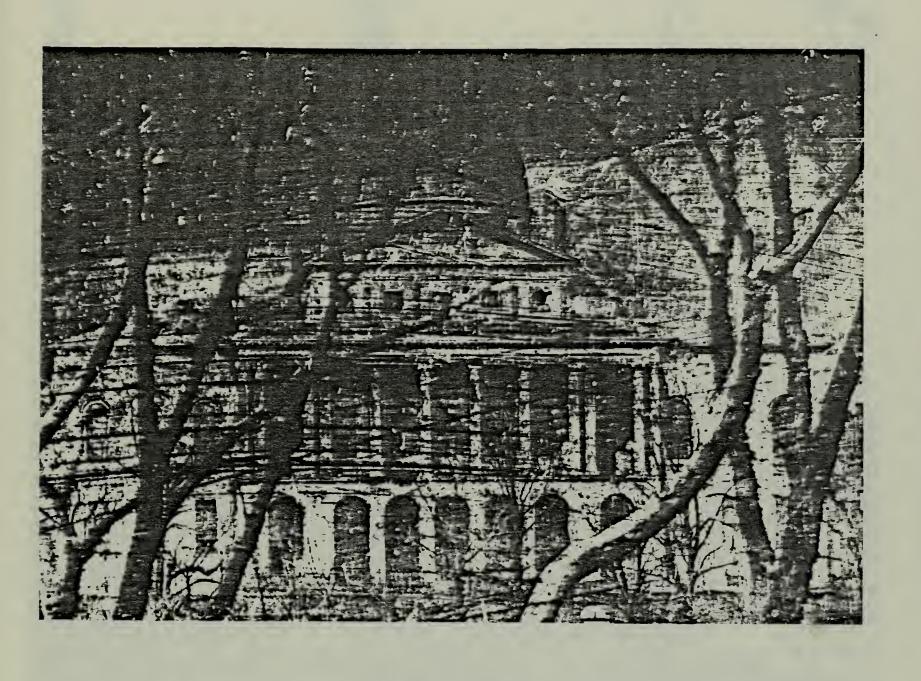
Source: Boston Public Library

HISTORIC STRUCTURE



The State House in 1827. The most accurate early representation of the building, this Pendleton Lithograph faithfully reproduced a drawing by Alexander Jackson Davis. Among the features which are carefully rendered are the original foundation, the arrangement of steps under the arcade and the gate just designed by Alexander Parris.

Source: Sinclair Hitchings, The State House, p. 86



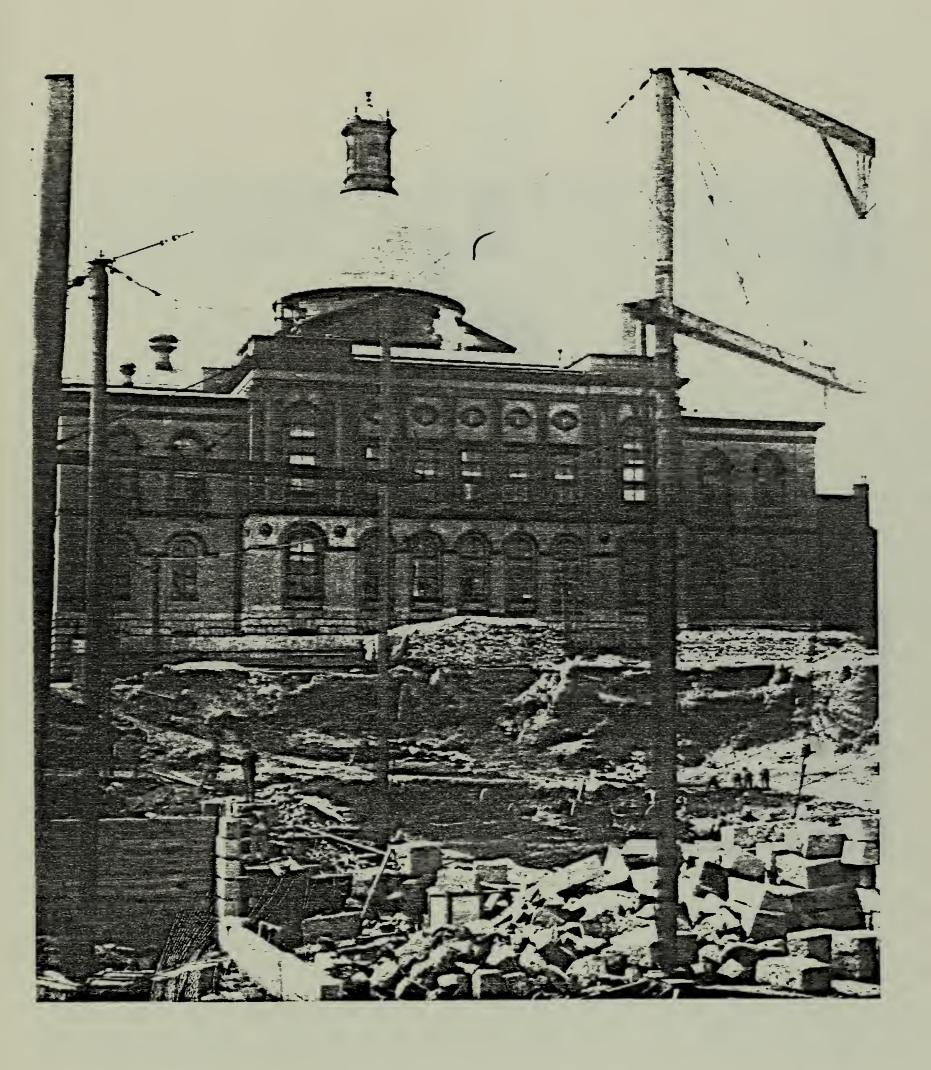
Daguerreotype of the State House, circa 1840. First known photographic image of the State House.

1985



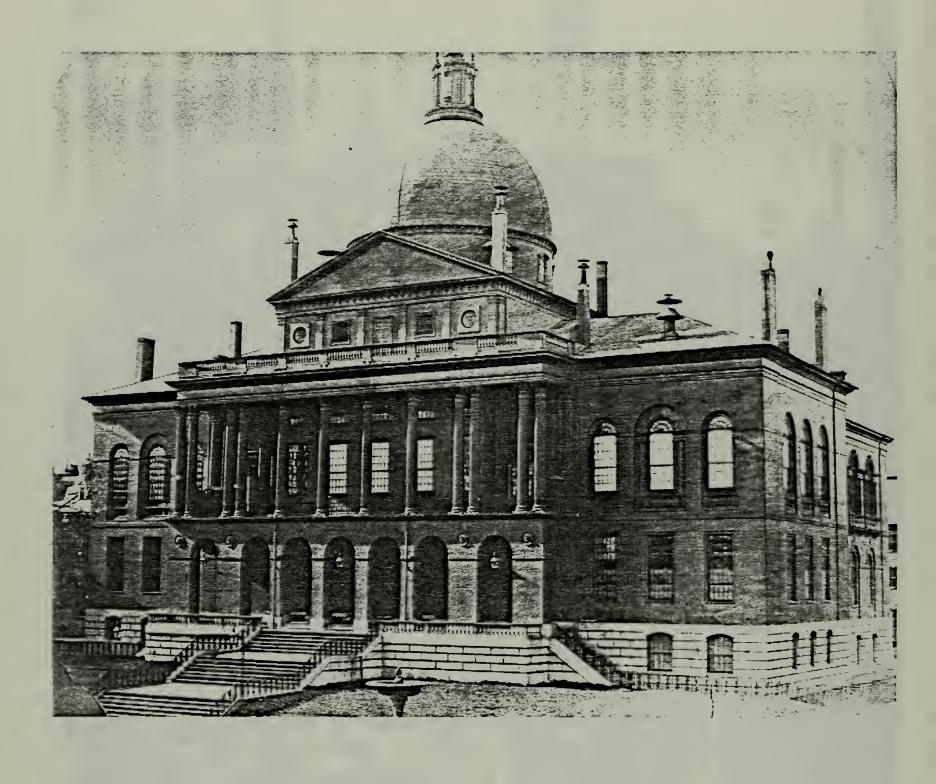
View of the State House in 1856 from the northeast, showing the addition of 1853-1854, designed by Gridley J.F. Bryant.

1985



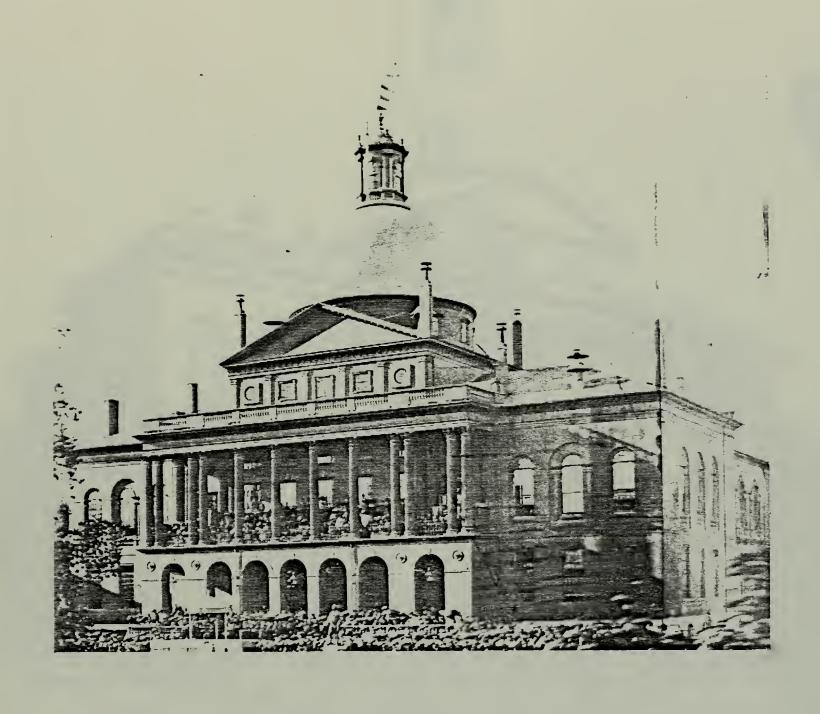
The Bryant addition in the early 1890's just before its demolition. The Brigham Extension is under construction in the foreground.

10



The State House in 1858. This fine early photograph clearly shows the features of the building before the major alterations of the 1860's and provides the only view of the original cupola which was replaced in 1859. Granite rustication of the basement story was added in 1855.

Source: Boston Public Library



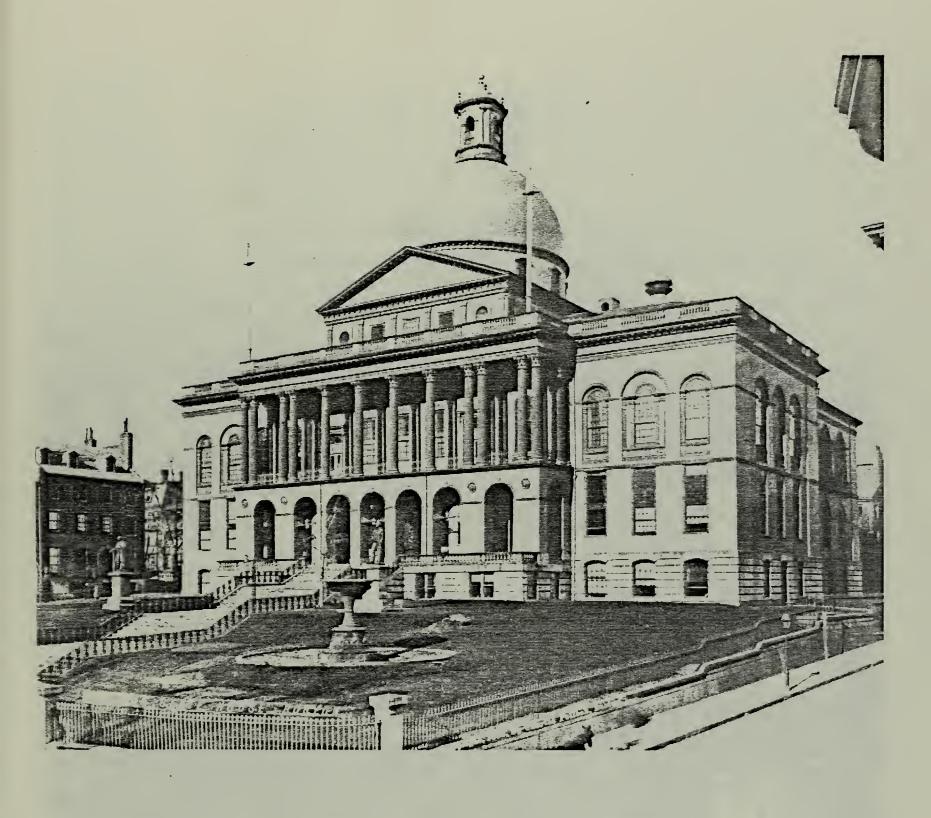
Dedication of the Daniel Webster statue at the State House in 1859, showing recently-completed cupola, one-third larger than the original cupola, and of a different design.

12



The State House in 1868, showing alterations of 1867, designed by William Washburn. Note the raised roof with balustrade, the removal of chimneys, the enlargement of first story windows, and the changes within colonnade, including a new door and window arrangement and four new central pilasters.

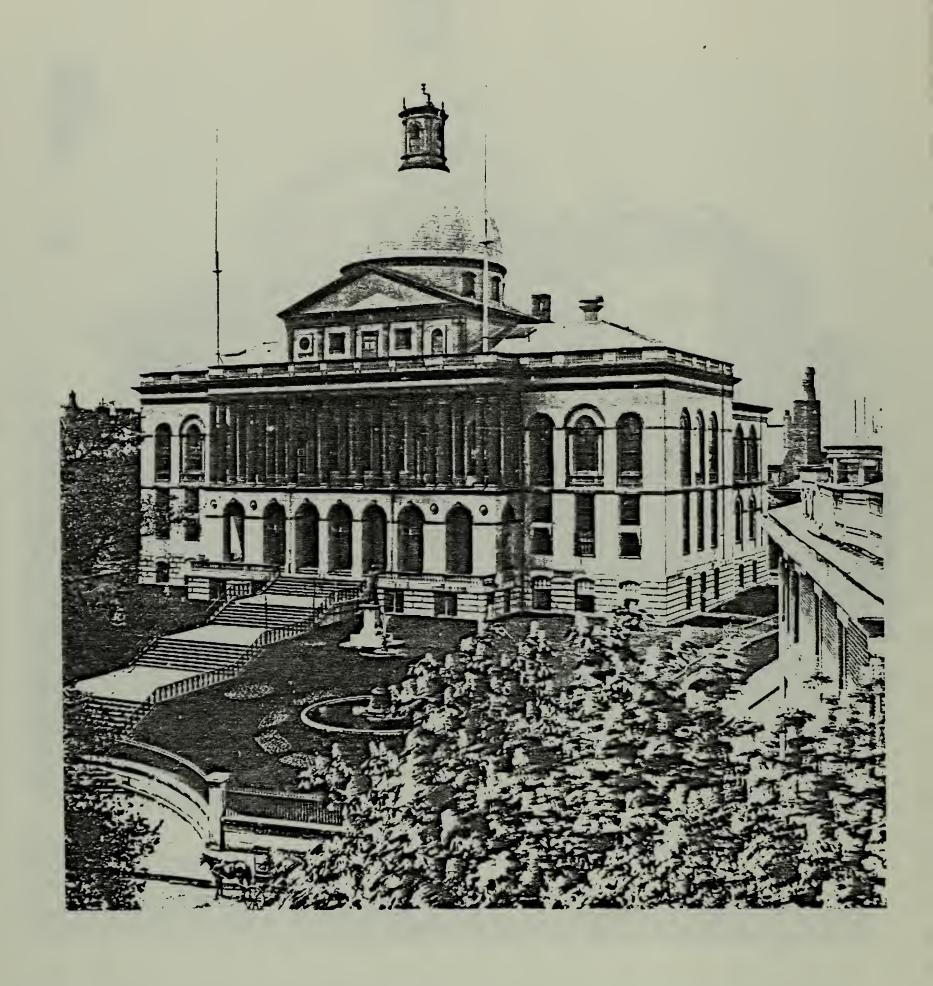
Source: S.P.N.E.A.



The State House in 1884. For well over a century, no trees or shrubs were allowed to obscure the view of the Bulfinch front. Front terraces had been lowered in 1855. Flower beds adjacent to fountain embellished the lawn in the late 19th century.

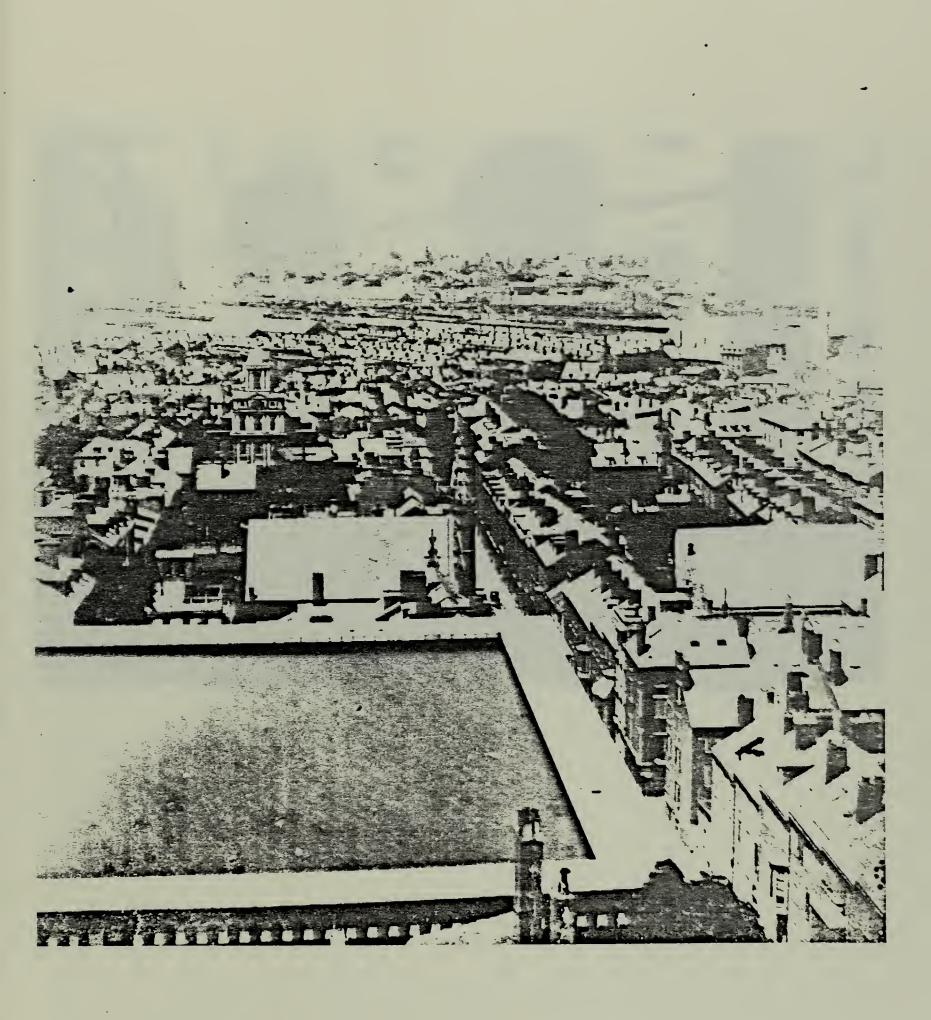
14

Source: Boston Athenaeum



The State House in 1885: Note the alterations to basement story completed in 1881: the lengthening of windows, the replacement of central window in east end with a door, and the addition of windows below terrace.

Source: S.P.N.E.A.



Beacon Hill reservoir built in 1849 just north of the State House, on the future site of the Brigham Extension. Reservoir was demolished in 1889 to make way for the extension, but some of the granite blocks were reused in the foundation.

16

Source: Bostonian Society



Alterations to basement of the State House in 1881, showing rebuilding of walls below arcade.

Source: State Library, Special Collections

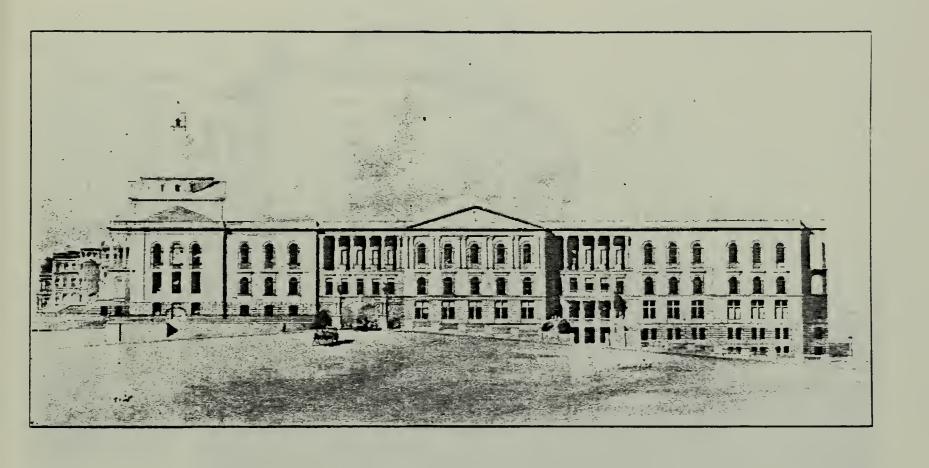


The State House circa 1894 showing the Brigham Extension built-up to Mt. Vernon Street. The Bryant addition had not yet been demolished to make way for the building of the intermediate portion of the extension.



The Bryant addition to the State House partially demolished in 1895 to make way for the building of the intermediate portion of the Brigham Extension.

Source: S.P.N.E.A.



Drawing of the east elevation of the State House showing relative size of the original Bulfinch building (left) and the Brigham Extension.

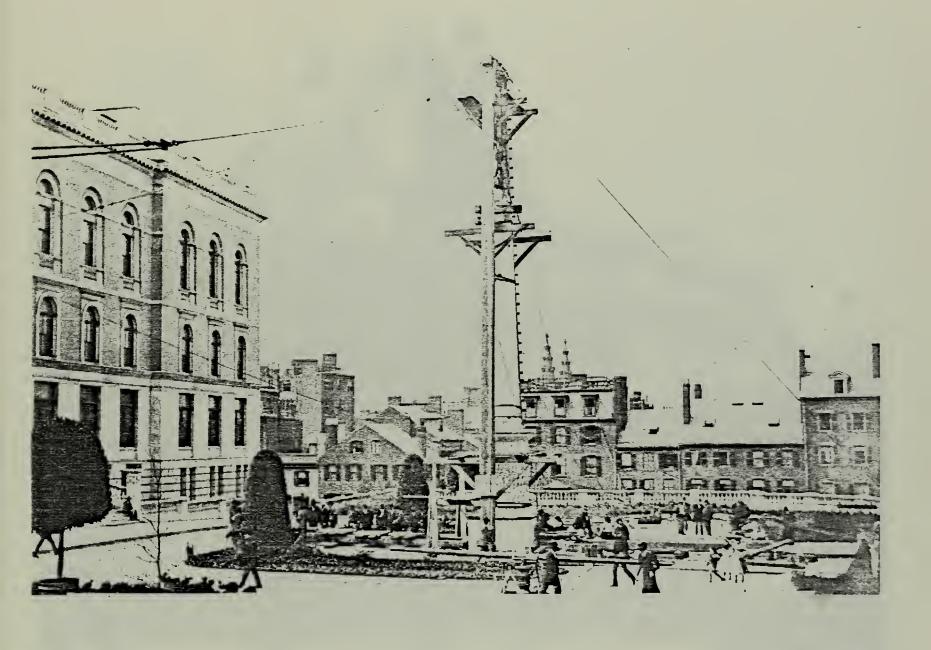
20

Source: Legislative Souvenir, 1900



21 West side of the Brigham Extension, showing the bowed wall of the House of Representatives and the metal cresting on its roof.

Source: S.P.N.E.A.



East Park and Beacon Monument under construction, 1898.



When the Hooker Monument was dedicated in 1903, the east park extended from Beacon Street to Derne Street. In the background are the Beacon Monument and the gate to Ashburton Place.

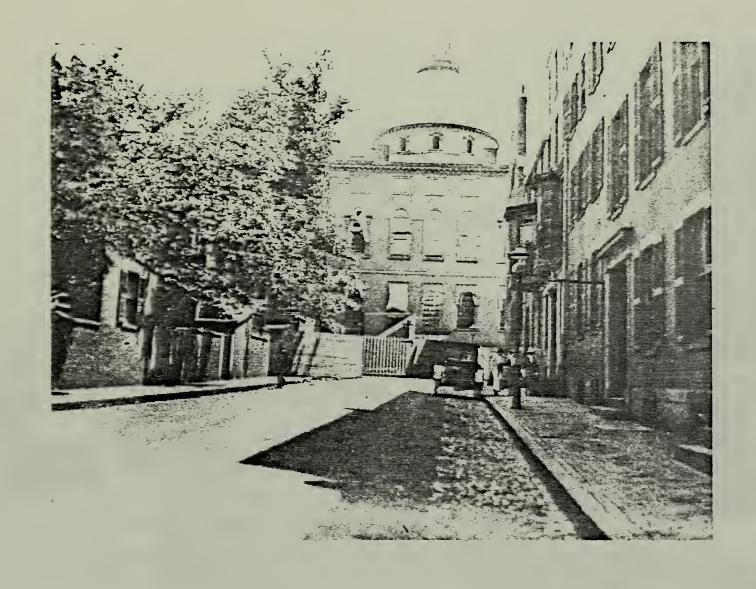
Source: S.P.N.E.A.



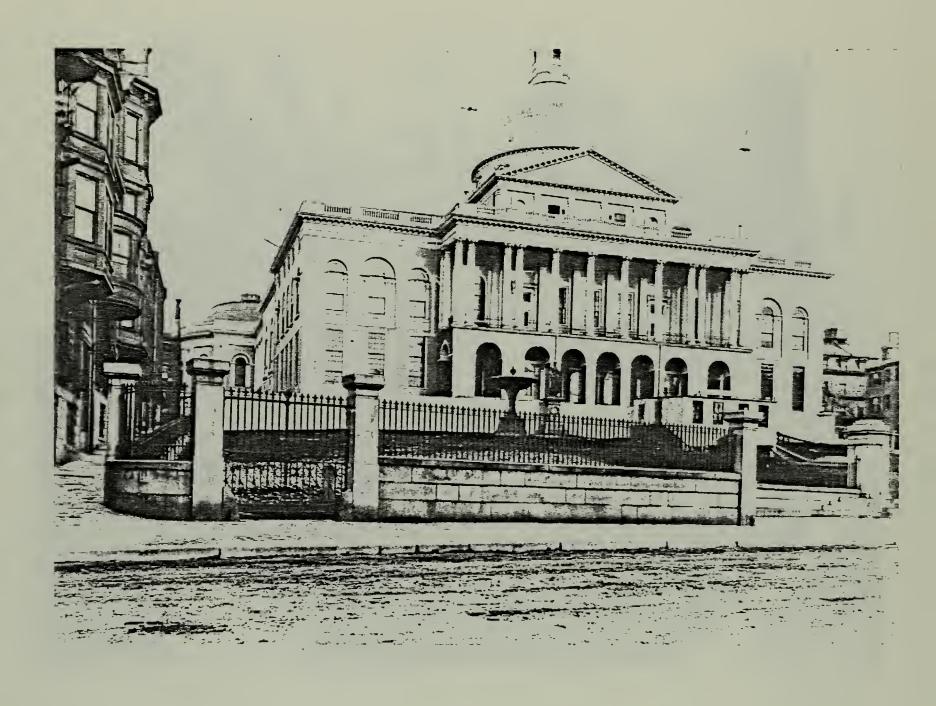
The State House in 1903, south and east sides, showing the completed park from Beacon Street.



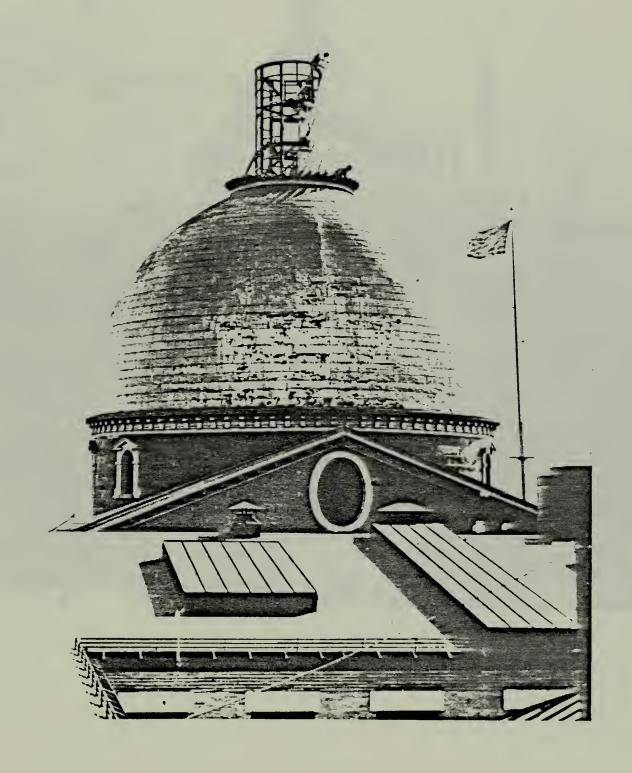
The State House and new park from the corner at Derne and Bowdoin Streets in 1903.



The west facade of the State House in 1914, just before construction of the marble wings.

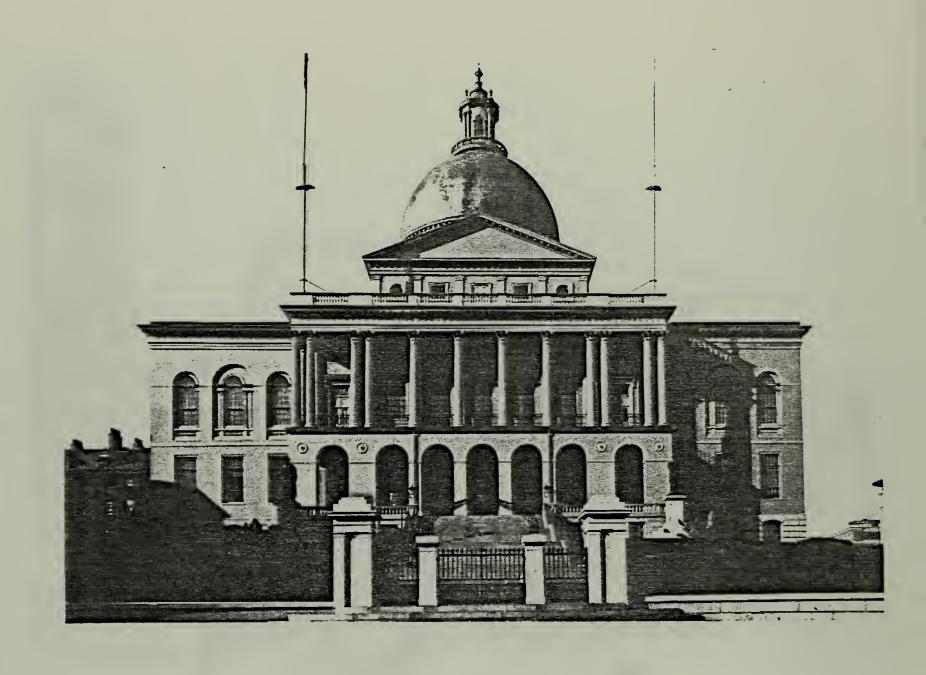


The State House in the early 20th century, showing the old Hancock Street right-of-way, which was superceded in 1920 by the approach to the new west wing.

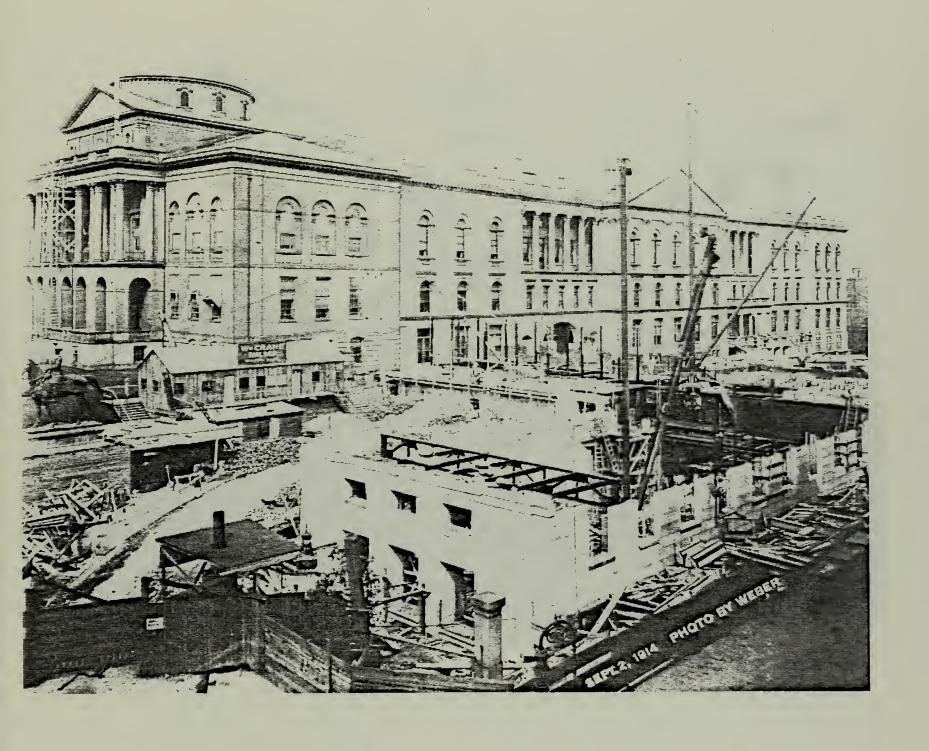


North side of the State House dome in 1897 showing cupola being rebuilt to its original design. Elliptical window in the pediment below was bricked over by this time.

28



The State House between 1905 and 1912, showing restored cupola and doors under colonnade repositioned in the outer bays to reflect their original placement. First story windows have been returned to their original size, and the roof lowered. Note gate designed by Alexander Parris in 1826 and fret-work arch added a few years later by Solomon Willard.



Construction of the east wing in 1914. General Hooker remains in place.



The east wing plaza in 1915.

Source: State Library



1941 view of the State House showing Beacon St. fence just before its removal. The fence provided more visibility than the present hedge. The terraces were still entirely grass, although trees were beginning to clutter the landscape.

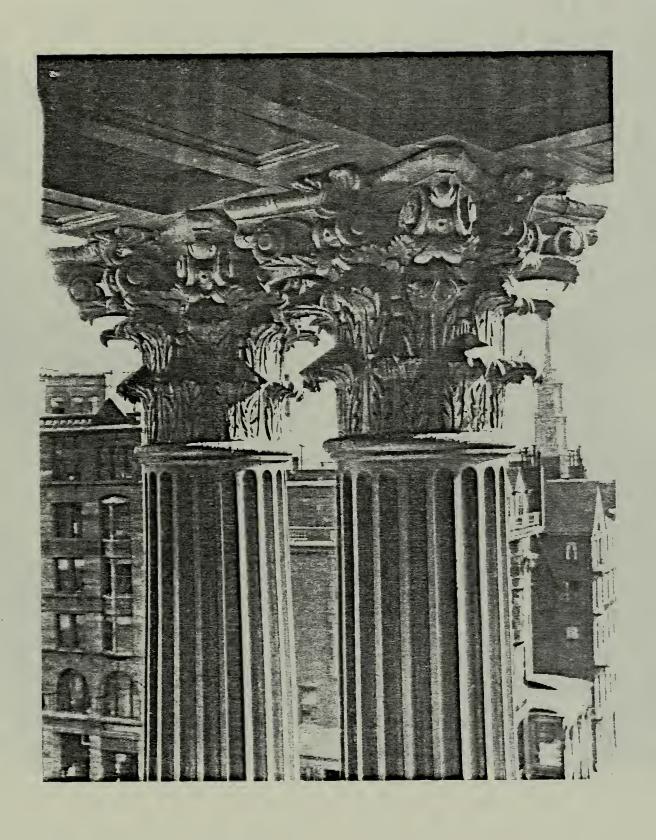
32

Source: Library of Congress

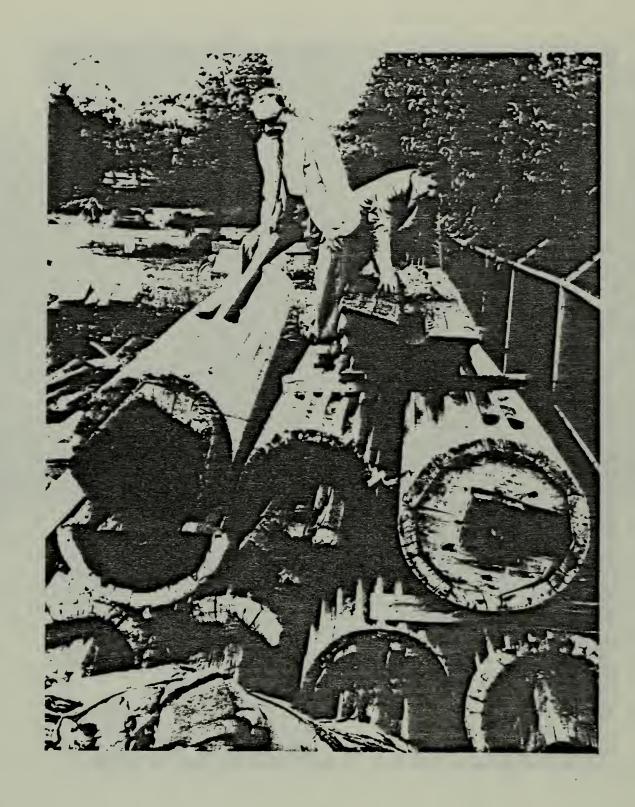


View through the Parris-Willard gate toward the Shaw Memorial, 1941.

Source: Library, of Congress



Original columns and capitals carved by John and Simeon Skillins as seen in a pre-1934 view.



Original columns in a 1962 photograph after their removal for replacement with cast iron replicas. Note: the column at the upper right was a later replacement. Original columns were turned from solid logs while the replacement was fashioned from wooden sections.

Source: State Library, Special Collections



Aerial view of the State House after 1960.



Doric Hall in 1855, showing the hall approximately in its original appearance. The Washington Temple was added in 1826 beyond the arches of the north wall, and the pilasters at either side of the central arch were installed in the 1830's to house hot and cold air ducts. People shown are not in scale with the room.

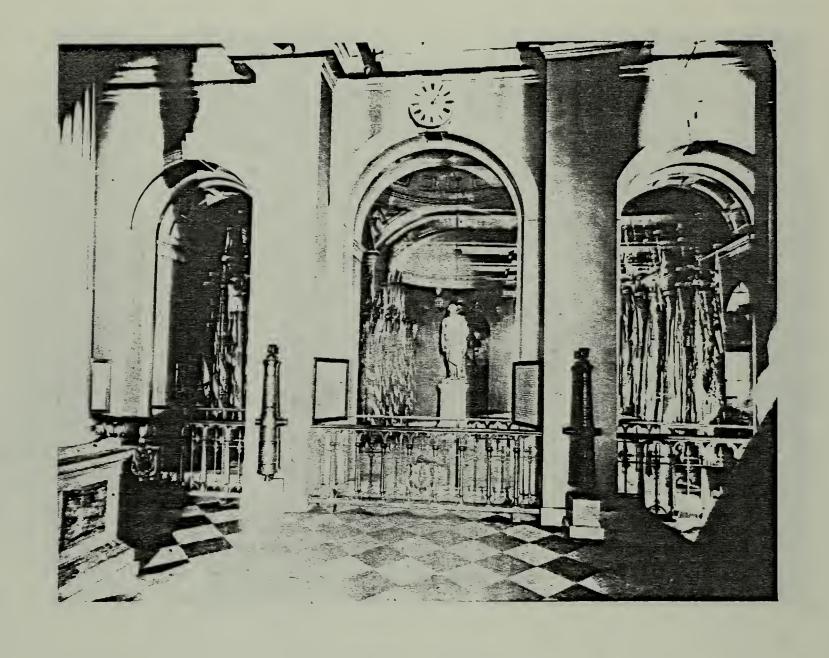
Source: Ballow's Pictorial, August 4, 1855



Doric Hall in 1984, showing the hall as restored in 1897. Comparison with photographs taken after the Washburn renovations of 1867 (Figures 39,40, and 41) reveal the changes necessary to return the hall to its pre-1867 (Figures 39,40, and 41) appearance as depicted in Figure 37.

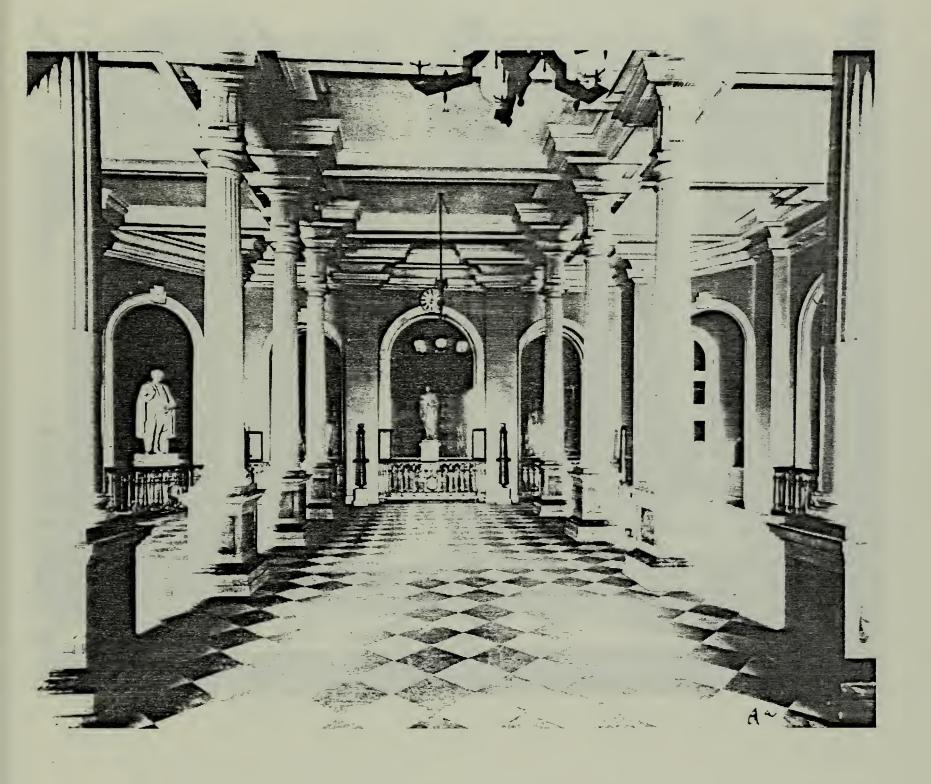
38

Source: Milltown Graphics



Washington Temple and north wall of Doric Hall sometime after 1867 and before 1895. Arches in front of the temple were covered with glass to protect battle flags displayed within. Note reflection of opposite side of Doric Hall in the glass.

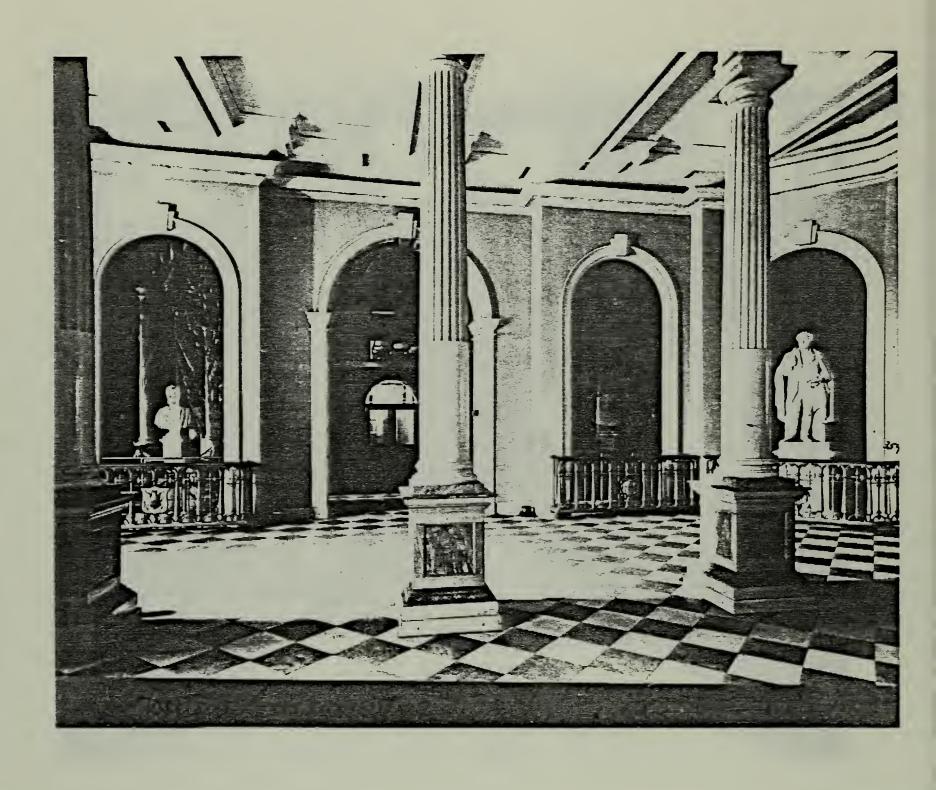
Source: S.P.N.E.A.



Doric Hall after remodelling by William Washburn in 1867. Note raised and coffered ceiling, marble tiled floor, column pedestals painted to simulate marble, and new door in northeast corner niche. Chandeliers are characteristic of those installed during the Washburn renovations.

40

Source: Boston Public Library



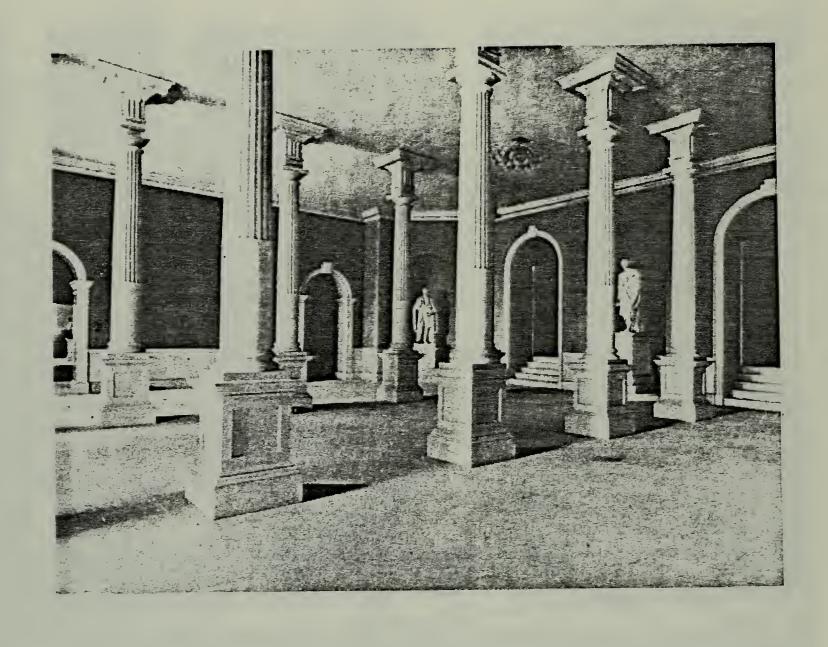
West wall of Doric Hall (1867 to 1897) showing coffered ceiling, marbleized pedestals, new central arch installed by Washburn, and beyond the arch, a glimpse of the corridor as finished by Washburn and of the balustrade of the Washburn stairs at the intermediate level.

Source: Boston Public Library



Doric Hall in 1984. Comparison with Figure 41 will reveal the changes made during the restoration of 1897: the lowering of the ceiling, closing up of the central arch, and resetting of the floor with marble tile of uniform color.

Source: Milltown Graphics



Doric Hall circa 1897, restored to approximately its original appearance. Columns are now cast iron and stucco with the bases of the pedestals faced in marble, ceiling has been lowered, and lighting fixtures appropriate to the classical style of the hall have been installed.

Source: State Library, Special Collections



Painting/photograph composite of the Council Chamber (present Governor's Office) as decorated during the Washburn renovations of 1867. No changes were made to the finishes in 1867, except for the installation of doors with bolder panels, and the ceiling was frescoed. Chandelier, still in place today, probably predates the Washburn work.

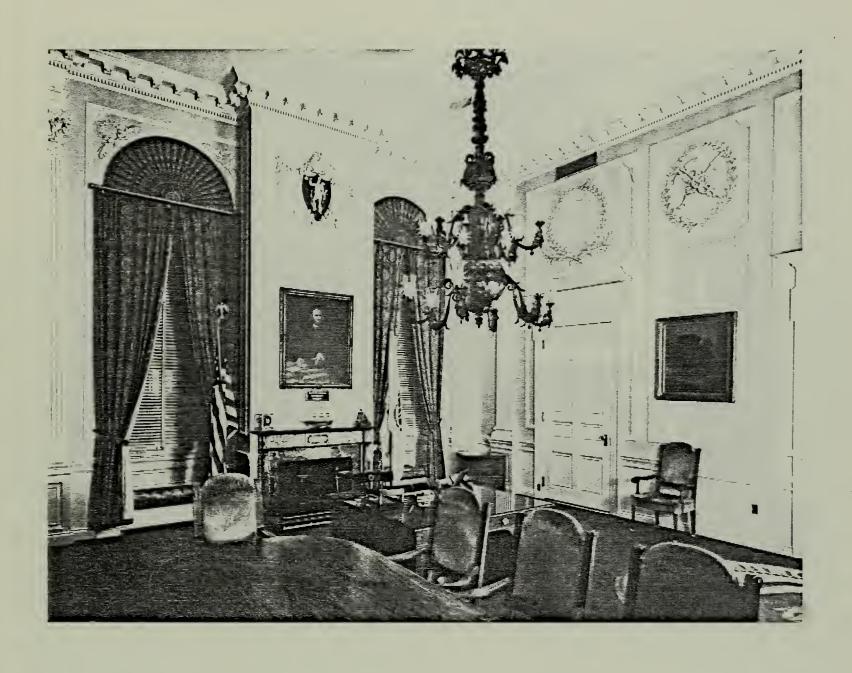
44

Source: S.P.N.E.A.



Council Chamber (present Governor's Office) after restoration in 1897. Federal Revival style doors with delicate moldings and small top panels replaced the doors installed in 1867 and frescoed ceiling was painted over.

Source: State Library, Special Collections



The Governor's Office in 1984. Comparison with Figure 45 will reveal no significant changes to finishes since the restoration of 1897. The function of the room changed in 1934, however, when it became the Governor's Office instead of the Council Chamber.

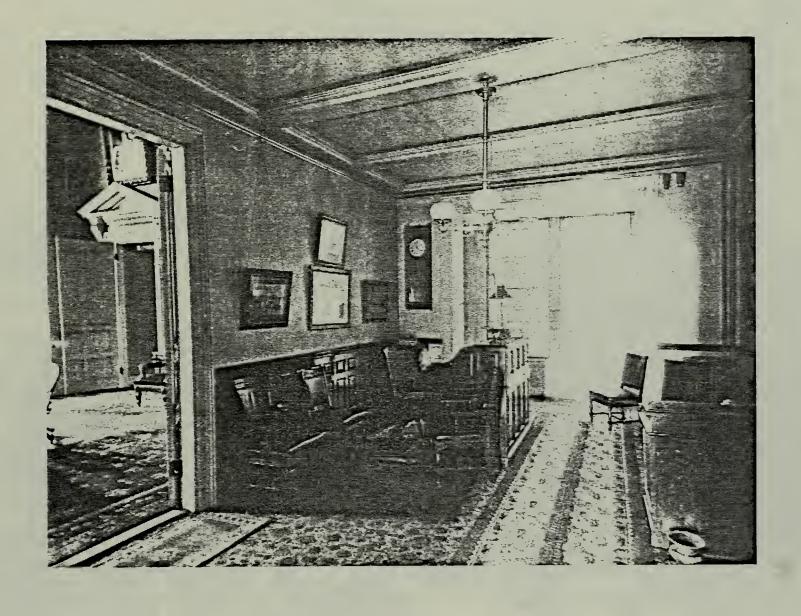
46

Source: Milltown Graphics



The Governor's Office (north of the present Governor's Office) as rebuilt by Washburn in 1867. Note heavy, bracketed door pediments with pulvinated friezes, doors with 47 faceted panels, frescoed ceiling, dado cap picked out in several colors, and gas chandelier typical of those installed by Washburn. In 1934, this room became the Council Chamber.

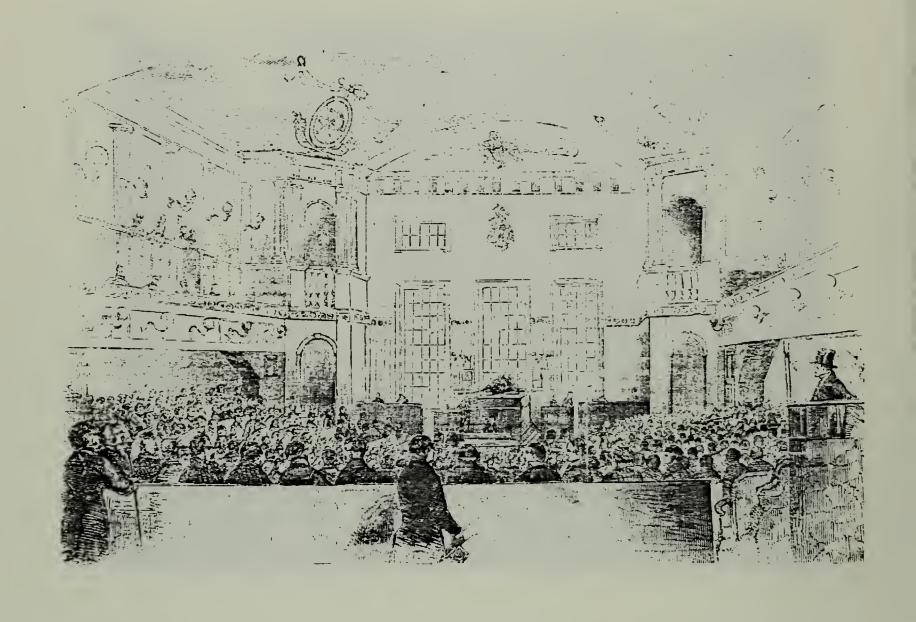
Source: State Library, Special Collections



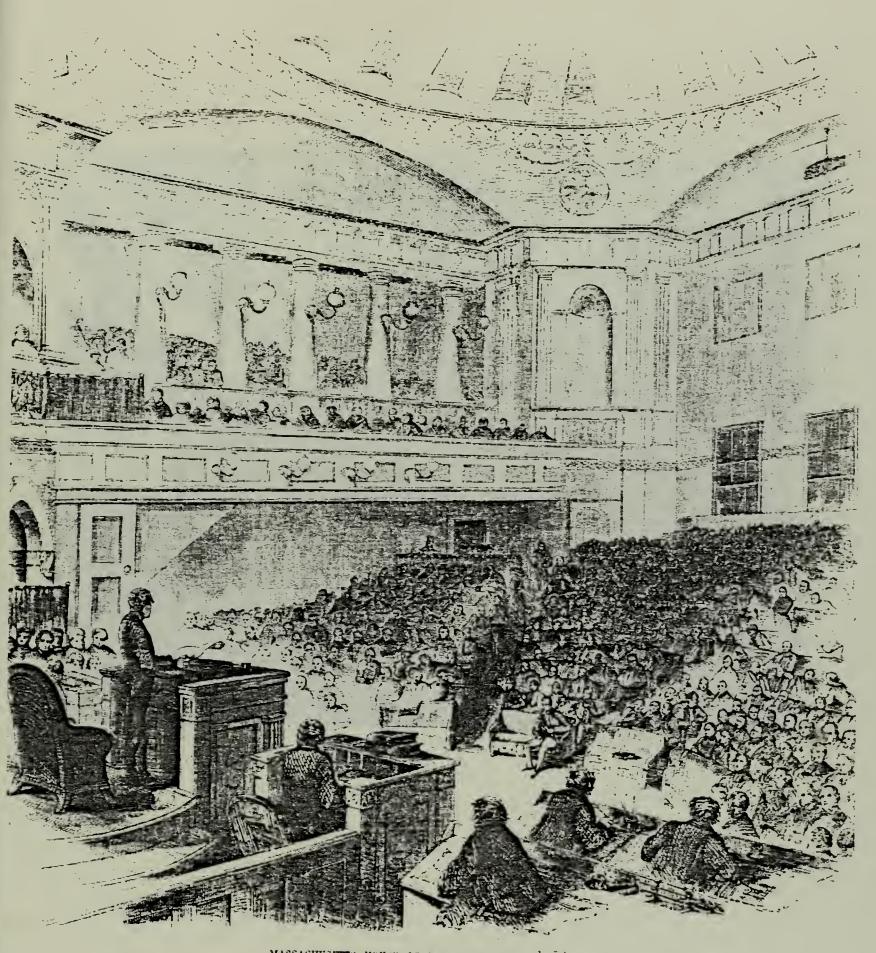
Anteroom to the Governor's Office as it appeared between 1867 and 1897, showing finishes added by Washburn in 1867 including coffered ceilings and panelled wainscotting. Note double window of that period in the north wall.

48

Source: State Library, Special Collections



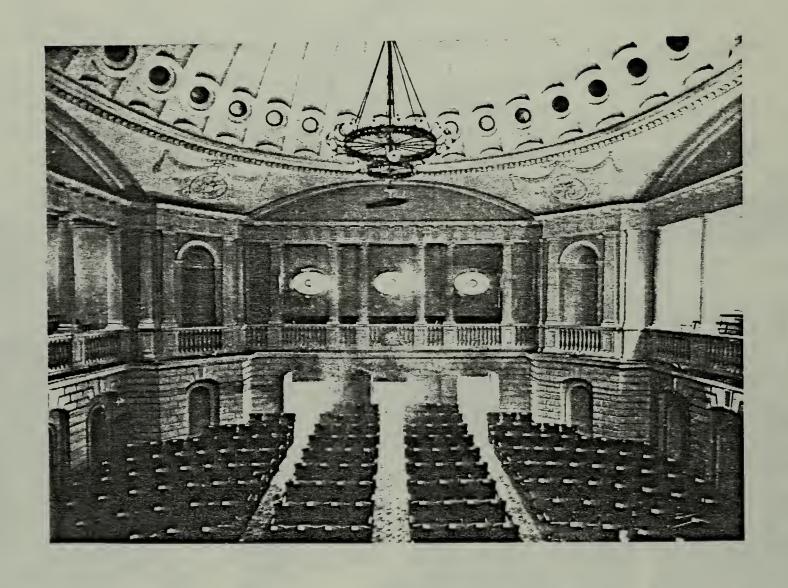
The House of Representatives (present Senate) in 1852 (looking north), depicting the chamber as originally designed with minor alterations. Alterations shown include the second set of east and west galleries, and the Massachusetts seal substituted for the upper central window.



MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1856.

The House of Representatives (present Senate) in 1856 (looking southeast), showing the chamber, as in Figure 49, prior to major changes to the original design. Note persons sitting in the upper corner niche at the left, and the sacred cod in the flat arch at the right.

50



The House of Representatives (present Senate) in 1894 (looking south), showing the chamber as redesigned by Washburn in 1867. Washburn features include the rustication and niches on the lower walls, the gallery with elliptical windows on the south wall, and the circular elements in the radiating panels of the ceiling. Note former chandelier.

Source: State Library, Special Collections



The Senate Chamber in 1984. The Senate has occupied this chamber since 1898. When the Bulfinch Building was restored in 1897 and the room converted from the House of Representatives, the finishes installed by Washburn in 1867 were left near intact. Doors were replaced and the galleries rebuilt with fireproof walls and ceilings, however.

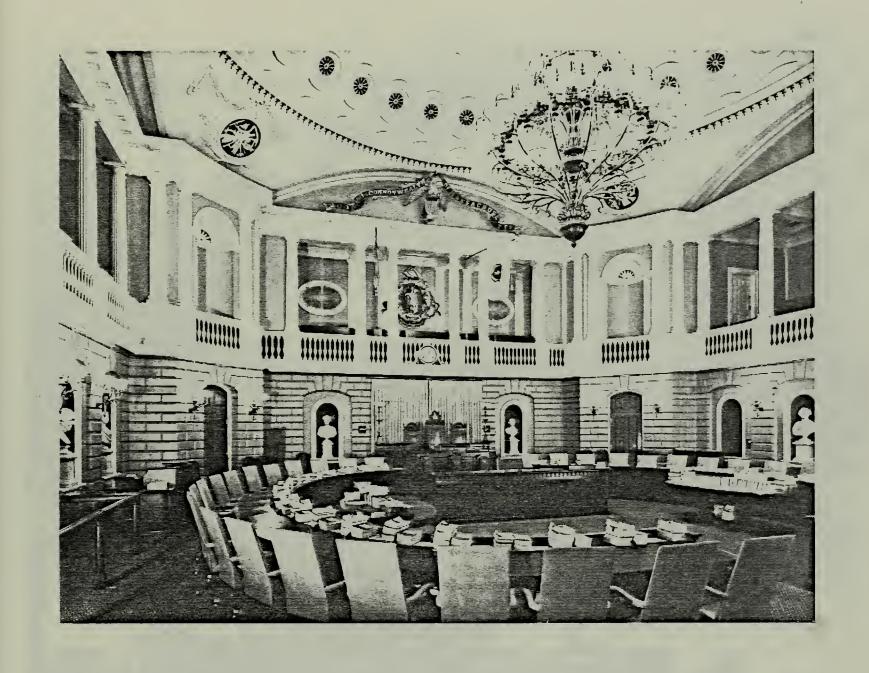
52

Source: Milltown Graphics

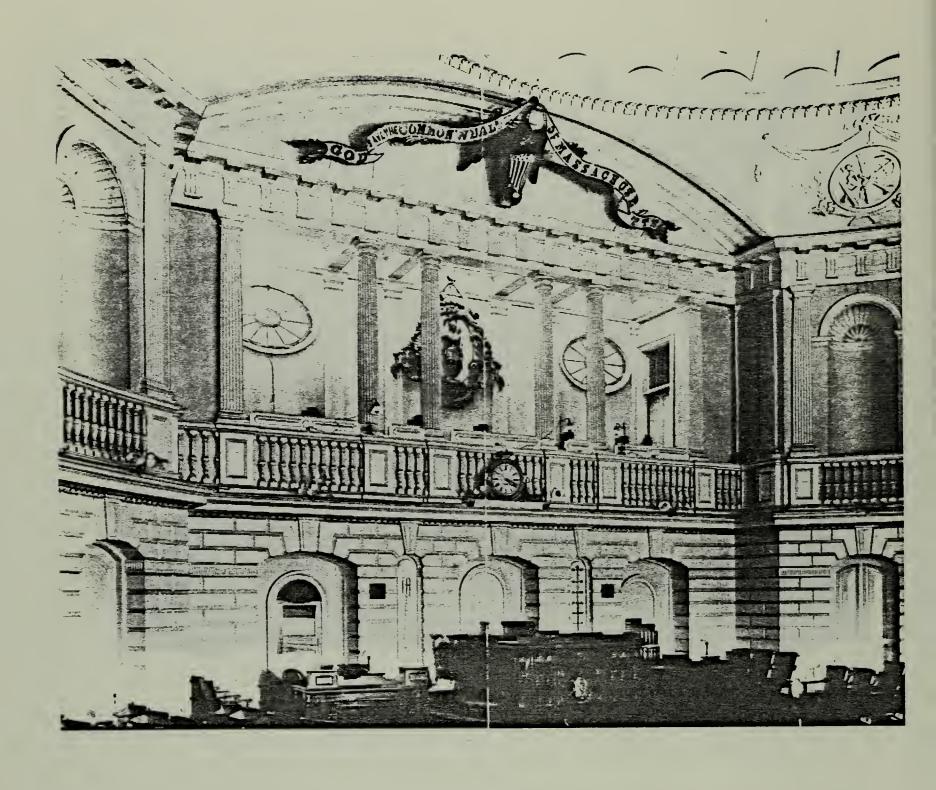


The Senate Chamber circa 1900. Comparison with Figure 54 will reveal that there have been very few changes to the chamber since the turn of the century. Note: the 48 light chandelier installed in 1897.

Source: S.P.N.E.A.



The Senate Chamber in 1984.



Detail of the House of Representatives (former Senate) north wall prior to 1895, showing the north gallery as designed by William Washburn in 1867, and his rusticated finish of the lower walls, fashioned from wooden blocks and plaster.

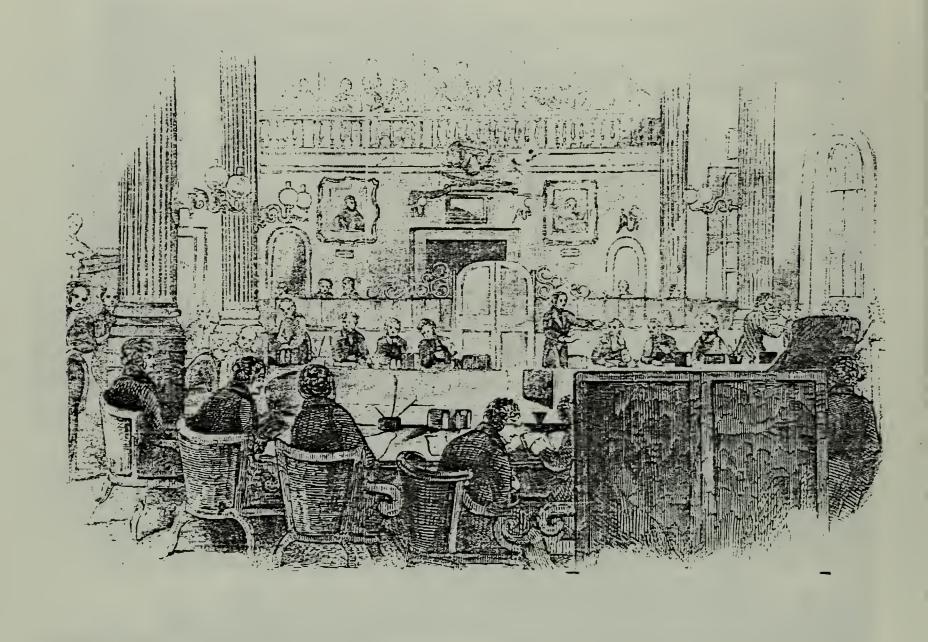
Source: Boston Public Library



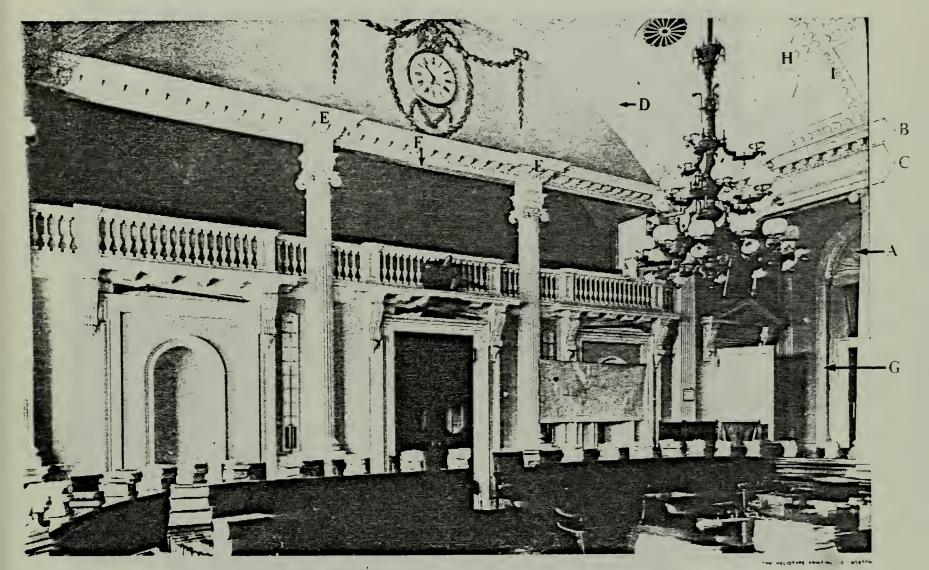
The Senate Reception Room (former Senate Chamber) in 1984, looking south, showing the south wall of the room and the column screens as designed by Charles Bulfinch. The wood and plaster finishes shown virtually all date from the original building period of 1795-1797.

56

Source: Milltown Graphics



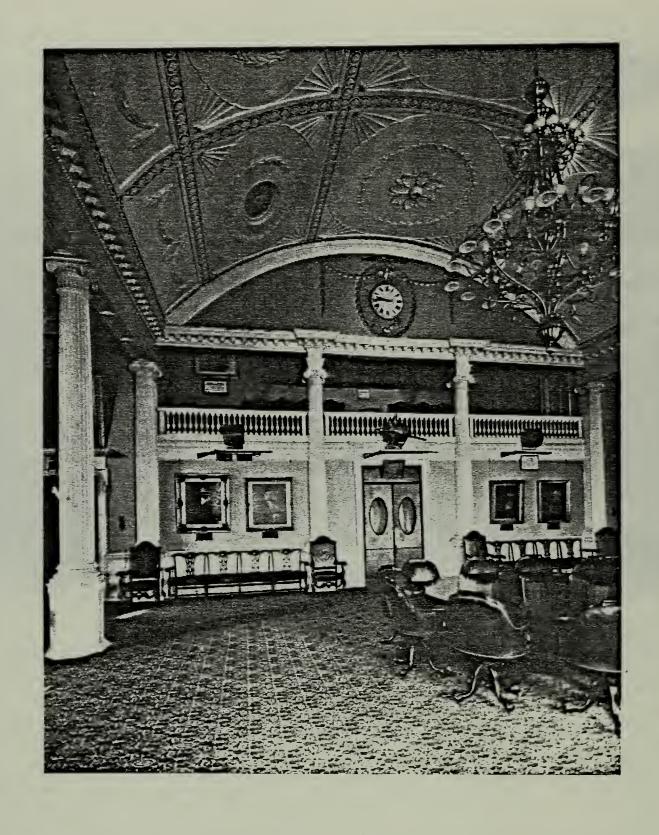
The Senate Reception Room in 1852 when it served as the Senate Chamber (looking west), showing the room prior to the major changes to the original design of the west wall the 1860's.



THE SENATE CHAMBER MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS

The west wall of the Senate Chamber (present Reception Room) as redesigned by William Washburn in 1867 to include full height Ionic columns in front of the gallery, remodelled niches, modillioned cornices supported by heavy brackets over the doors and niches, and balustrade set forward over the cornices (original balusters reused).

Source: Boston Public Library



The west wall of the Senate Chamber (present Reception Room) as restored in 1897. Comparison with Figures 57 and 58 will reveal that not all of Washburn's changes of 1867 were removed. The heavy bracketed cornices and the niches were taken out and the balustrade redesigned but the full height columns supporting the gallery's cornice were retained.



The Senate Reception Room in 1984 looking northwest, showing that the west wall remains today as restored in 1897. Note the chandelier installed in 1897.

60

Source: Milltown Graphics



The Senate Chamber (present Reception Room) circa 1894, looking northeast, showing the east wall as redesigned in 1867 by William Washburn: the central window was closed up and engaged columns installed where there had originally been fireplaces. Note the chandelier of the 1867-1897 period.

Source: State Library, Special Collections.

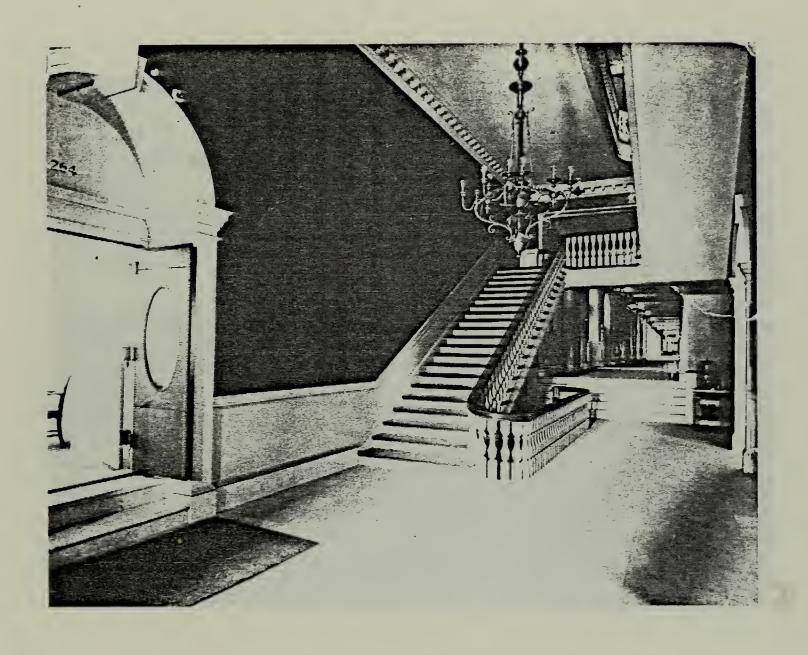


The Senate Reception Room in 1984, looking northeast, showing the room as restored in 1897. The central window was reinstated. Washburn's engaged columns were retained, however. Note the chandelier of 1897.



The corridor between the original House and Senate Chambers as it appeared between 1885 and 1897, showing doors with faceted panels and heavy moldings added by Washburn in 1867. The staircase was redesigned in 1885 to wrap around the newly-installed elevator.

Source: State Library, Special Collections



The west corridor, second floor of the Bulfinch Building in 1900. The staircase (now removed) was installed in 1897 to approximate the location of the original staircase. Note different character of lighting fixtures of the 1890's in the restored Bulfinch Building and the Brigham Extension beyond.

64

Source: State Library, Special Collections



Former Judiciary Committee Room in the intermediate story on the west side of the Bulfinch State House in 1894. Note that the windows continue below the floor. Intermediate stories flanking Doric Hall were part of the original design of the building. The coffered ceiling was installed by Washburn in 1867.

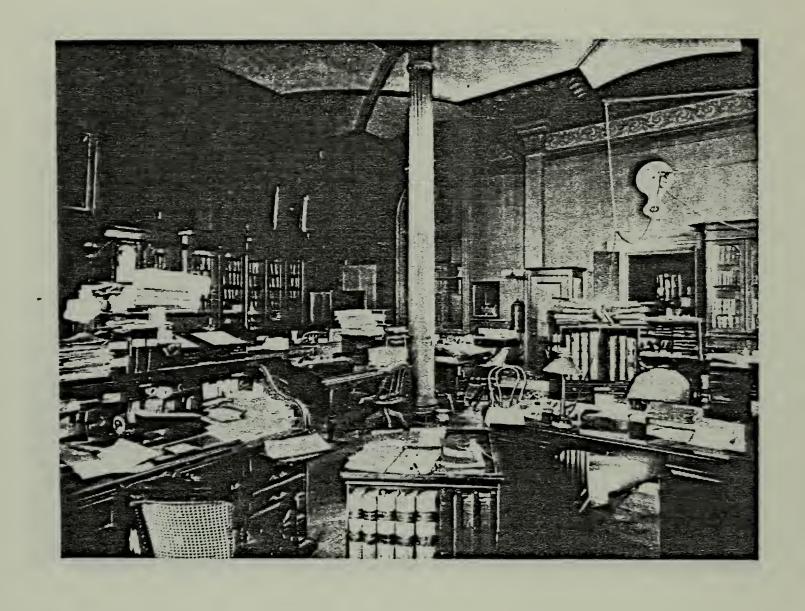
Source: Arthur Bridgeman, Our State Capital, Illustrated, 1894



Former office of the Adjutant General in the Bulfinch State House in 1894, showing a first floor room before removal of the intermediate story above. Note low ceiling and window continuing above the ceiling.

66

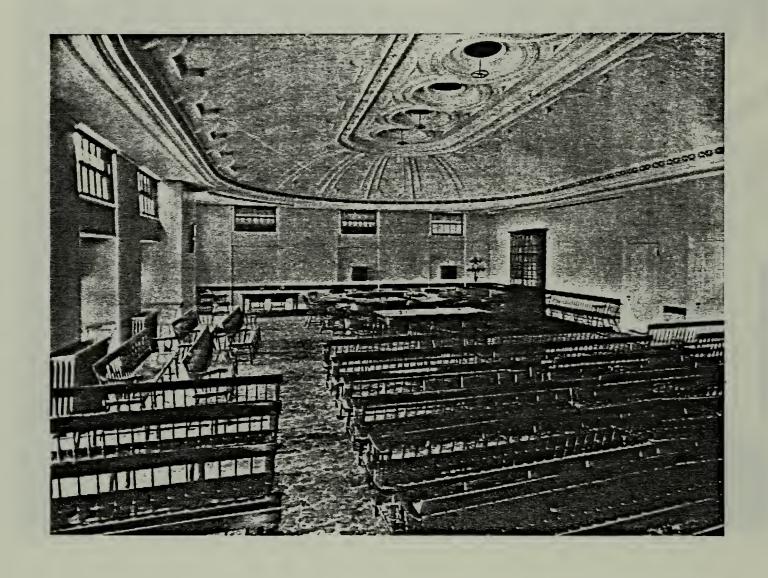
Source: Arthur Bridgeman, Our State Capital, Illustrated, 1894



The Secretary of State's office in the Bryant addition in 1894. Note groin-vaulted ceiling and cast iron trim.



Former State Library in the Bryant Addition, demolished in 1895. All decorative features and fittings were of cast iron.



The former Green Room, fourth floor, west side of the Bulfinch State House, designed by William Washburn in 1867. The roof of the State House was raised in 1867 to accommodate this room and the Blue Room (Figure 70) above the former Senate Chamber. Both rooms were removed when the roof was restored to a lower level in 1897.

Source: Arthur Bridgeman, Our State Capital, Illustrated, 1894

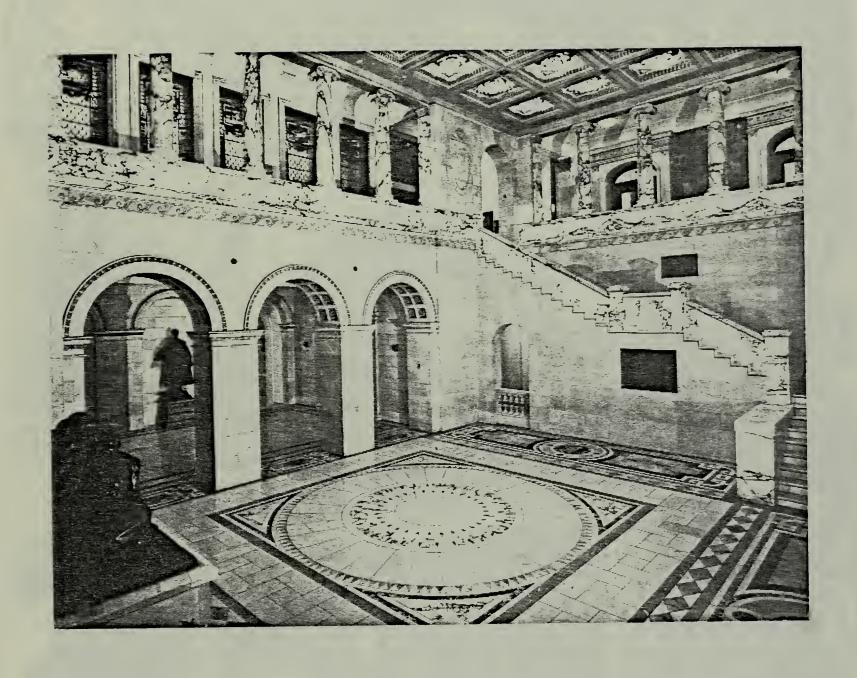


The former Blue Room, fitted in above the arched ceiling of the Senate in 1867 and removed in 1897.



Senate Staircase Hall before 1900 (looking southwest). The hall, which provides an approach to the Senate Chamber and Governor's Office, is finished with Pavonazzo marble. Columns are Siena marble. The bronze light standards (now removed), were purchased from the Archer and Pancoast Company for \$1,100.

Source: Legislative Souvenir, 1900



Senate Staircase Hall in 1984, known also as Nurses' Hall owing to the memorial to Civil War nurses there. The hall was part of the "grand vista" through the center of the building planned by the architects. It is particularly noteworthy for the ornate plaster ceiling, and the floor inlaid with six kinds of marble. The upper walls are decorated with historical paintings by Richard Reid.

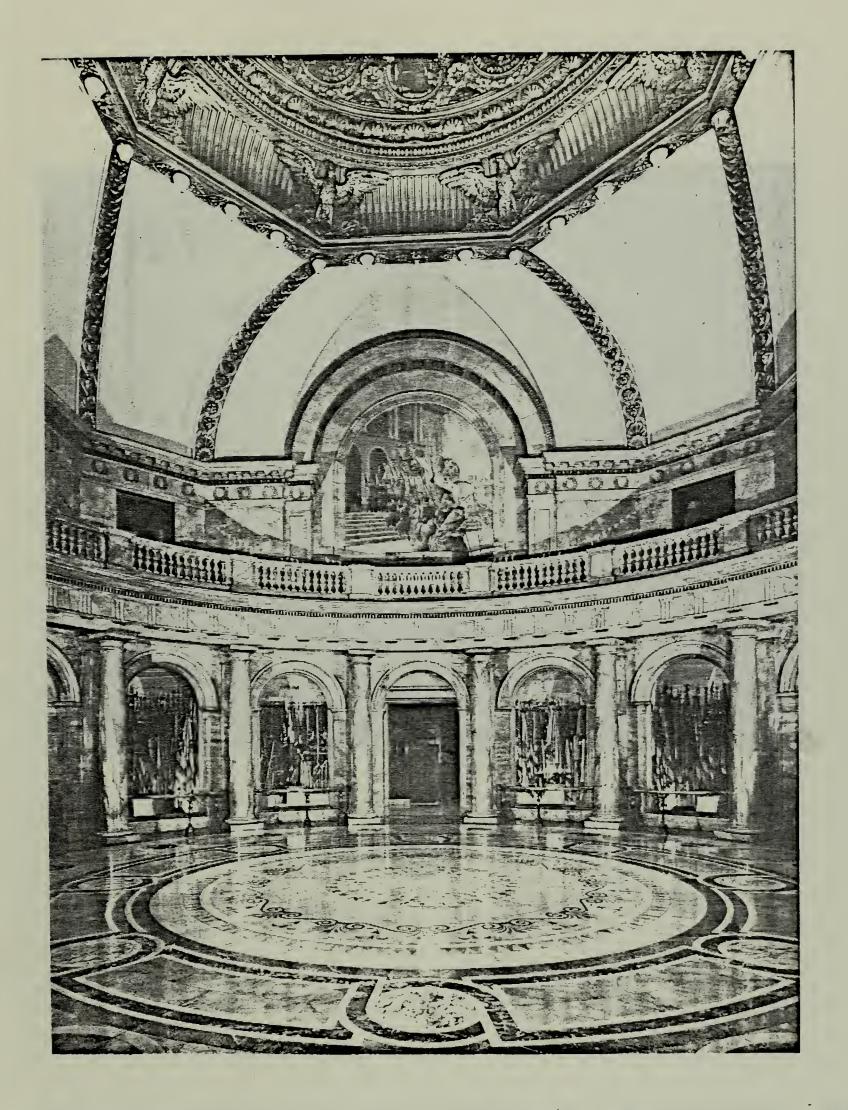
Source: Milltown Graphics



Memorial Hall, or the Hall of Flags (before 1920). This repository of battle flags carried by Massachusetts regiments was built of Siena marble and decorated with gilded plaster work and historical paintings by Henry O. Walker and Edward Simmons. At the time of its construction, Memorial Hall was said to be the most costly hall of its kind in the country.

1985

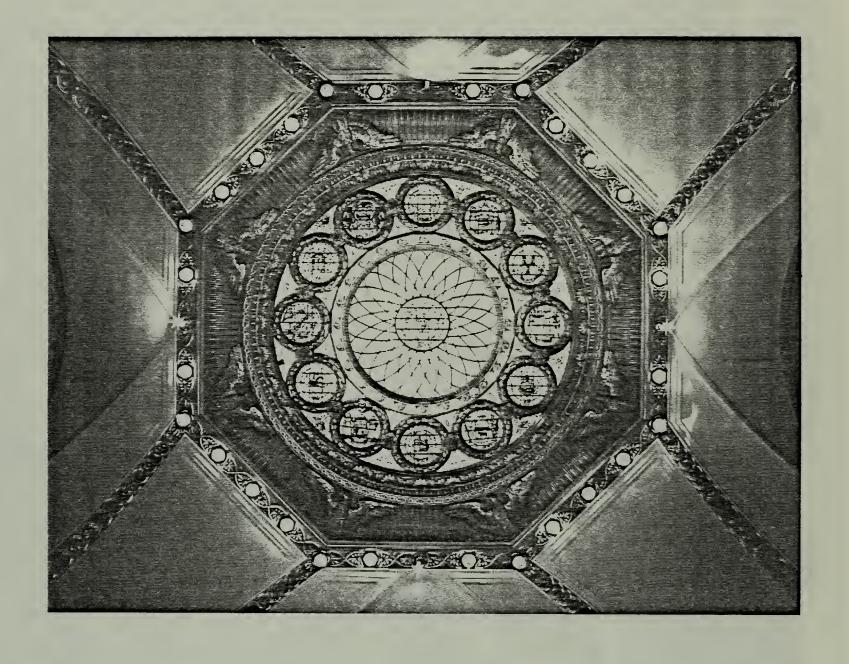
Source: State Library, Special Collections



Memorial Hall in 1984 is the grandest and most sacred ceremonial space in the State House. The soft harmonious colors of the floor inlaid with six kinds of marble (white Italian, Pavonazzo, grand antique, Languedoc, Siena, and Verte Campagne) are an effective foil to the stronger color of the marble walls.

74

Source: Milltown Graphics



Stained glass window ceiling of Memorial Hall, in 1984. The design represents the coat of arms of the Commonwealth encircled by the coats of arms of the other twelve original states. This is the finest remaining stained glass window in the State House.

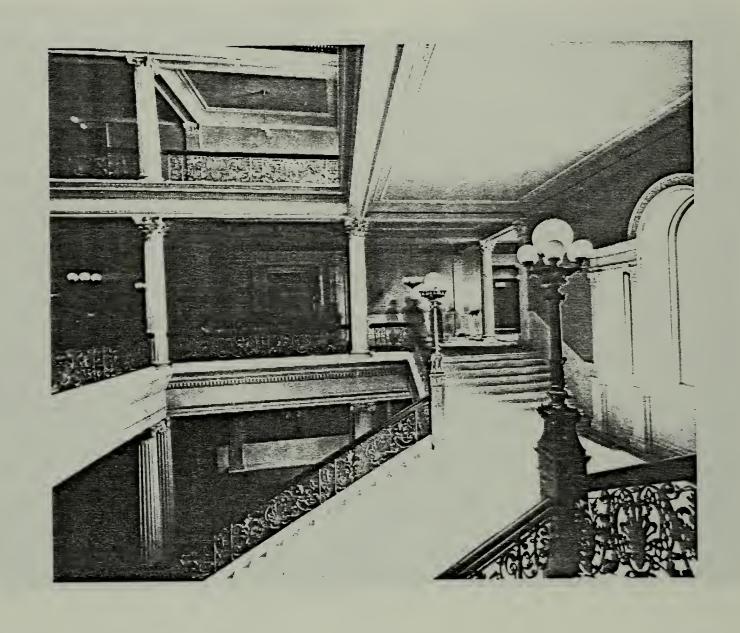
Source: Milltown Graphics



Detail of circular mosaic design, second floor of Main Stairhall in 1984. Designed and approved by architect Charles Brigham and executed in "selected foreign marbles" by the Boston Mosaic Company, this mosaic is one of the more durable examples of the elaborate original treatment of the Brigham Extension.

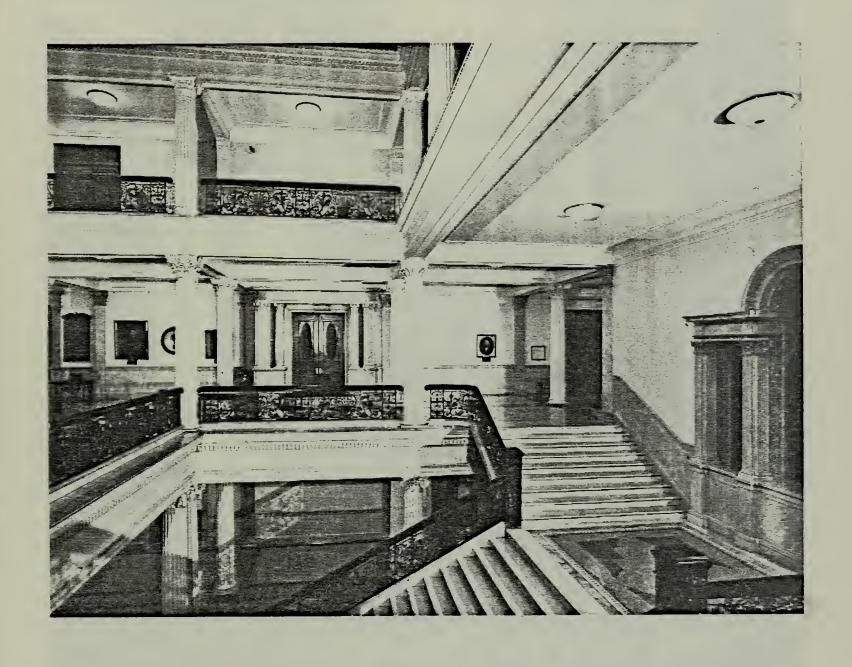
76

Source: Milltown Graphics



Main staircase at the landing between the second and third floor in the early 20th century. Light standards are typical of the many elaborate electrical fixtures which graced the Brigham Extension originally.

Source: State Library, Special Collections



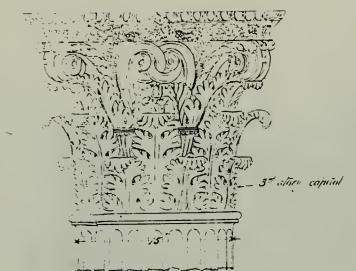
Main staircase in 1984. Located in the northernmost in the series of grand central spaces in the State House, the staircase provides a stately approach to the House of Representatives and the principal legislative offices on the third floor.

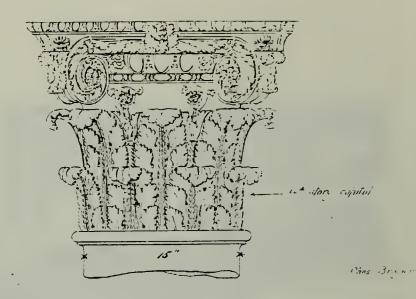
78

Source: Milltown Graphics

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009/2

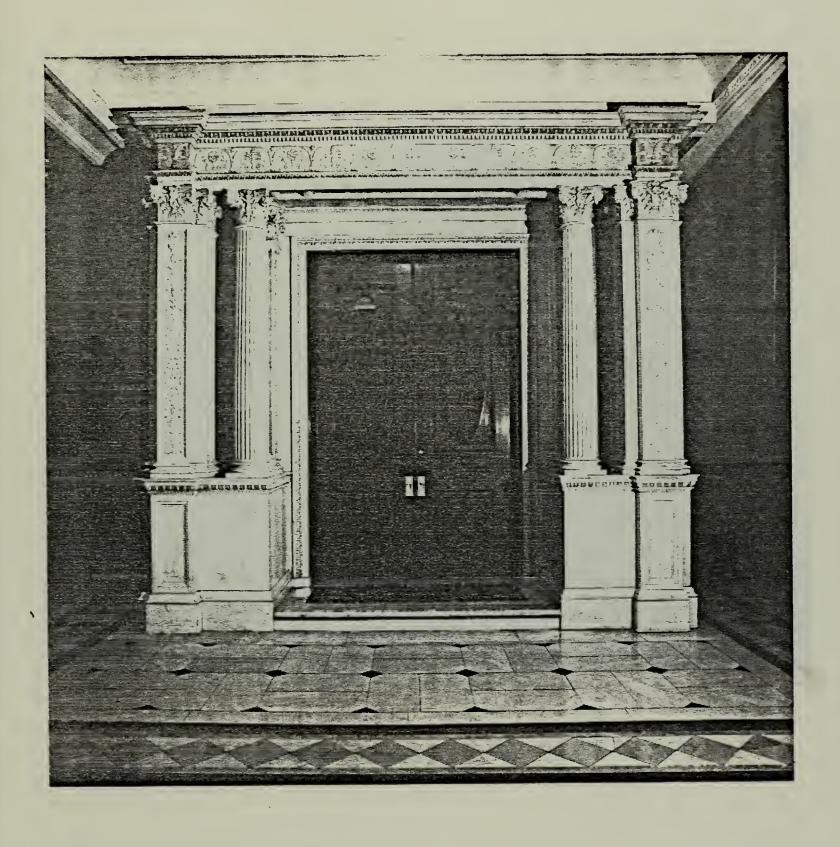




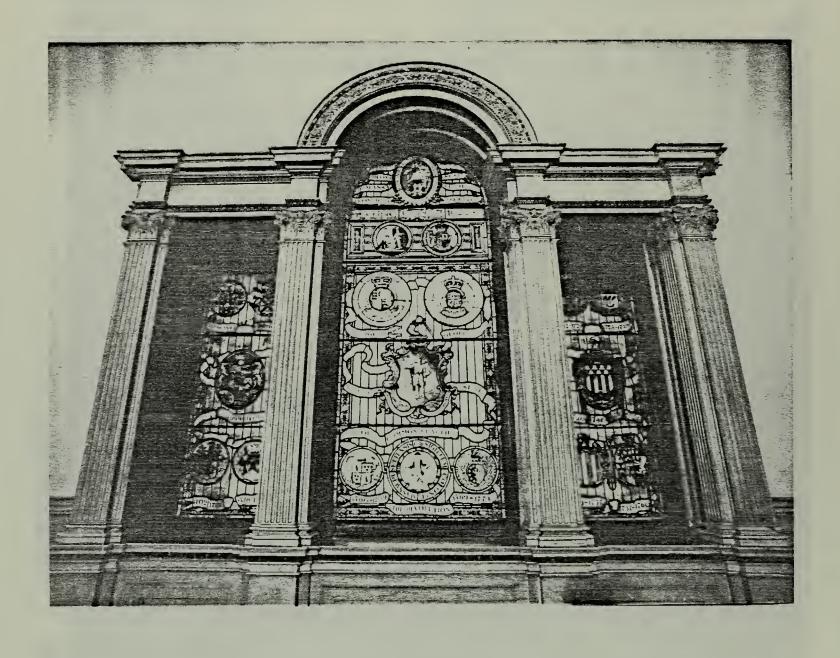


Above: drawing by Charles Brigham of interior capitals for the third and fourth floors. Below: main staircase hall at the third floor (date unknown), illustrating that Brigham followed the architectural convention, known as supercolumniation, of placing the more elaborate Classical orders above the simpler ones. There are Doric columns on the first floor, Ionic on the second, Corinthian on the third, Composite on the fourth.

Source: D.C.P.O. Archive and S.P.N.E.A.



Central entrance to the House of Representatives in 1984, the most elaborate of the carved marble and mahogany entrances to the principal spaces of the third floor.



Stained glass Palladian window, landing below third story on the main staircase in 1984. The design incorporates the various official seals of Massachusetts.

Source: Milltown Graphics



Detail of soffit of north staircase near entrance to the State Library. Documents and physical investigation indicated that the cast iron soffits and newel posts of this staircase were covered with leaf silver, a treatment apparently unique to this staircase among Brigham Extension staircases.

82

Source: Milltown Graphics



East corridor, third floor, at main staircase hall, in 1897. The high quality marble finishes and other fittings were set off by "ceilings...tinted a delicate, sunny green, ... walls a deeper, cooler shade like the underside of a wave about to break", and cornices picked out in two colors, according to contemporary descriptions.

Source: Legislative Souvenir, 1897



East corridor, third floor, at main staircase hall in 1984. The more durable original finishes have not changed, but the chandeliers have been removed, and a less imaginative paint scheme instated.



Senate Reading Room c. 1900, now the Senate President's Office. Described as "a magnificent apartment finished in white and gold", the room was elaborately treated with carved manogany woodwork attributed to A.H. Davenport's carver, Kirchmeyer, richly patterned wallcoverings and decorative ceiling painting by Frank Hill Smith, and an ornate chandelier.

Source: State Library, Special Collections

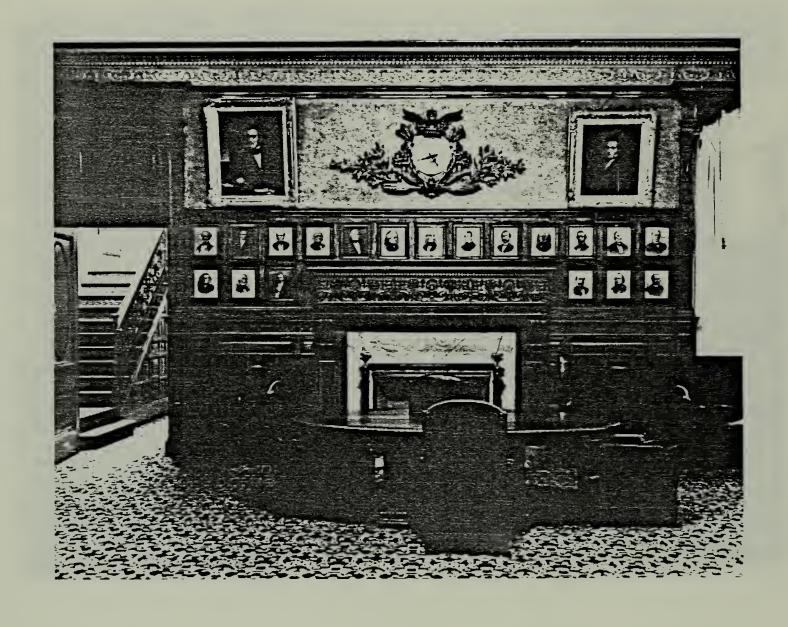
85



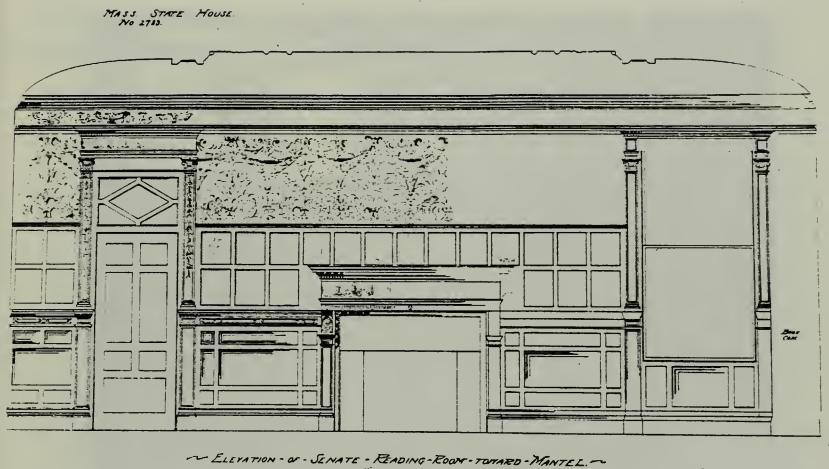
Senate President's Office in 1984. The fine woodwork is in an excellent state of preservation and the ornamental plaster work of the ceiling remains (painted white). Panels installed in 1898 along the top of the dado were intended to be replaced with portraits of former Senate Presidents as needed.

86

Source: Milltown Graphics

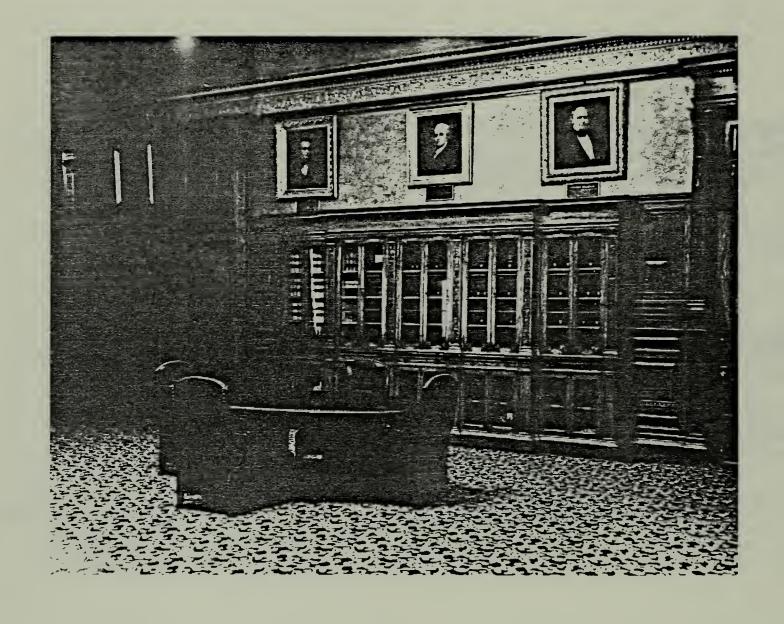


Detail of north wall of the Senate Reading Room in the early 20th century, showing mantelpiece attributed to the carver Kirchmeyer of the A. H. Davenport Company.



- ELEVATION - OF - SENATE - READING-ROOM - TOWARD - MANTEL. -Auc 22, 38

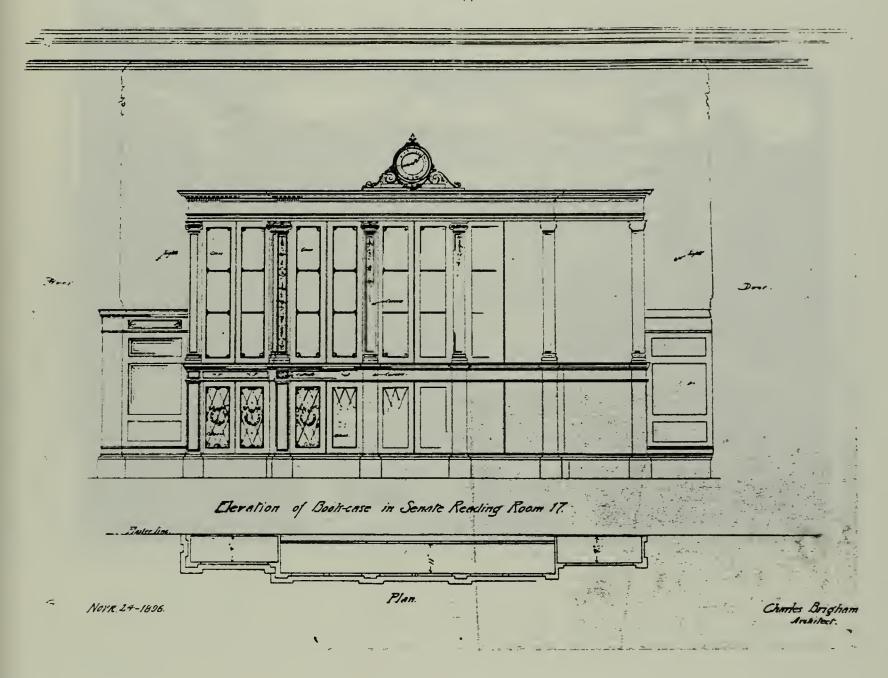
Drawing of the north elevation of the Senate Reading Room by Charles Brigham, dated August 22, 1898, ink on linen. The elaborate wall covering and one portrait panel are partially drawn-in in pencil.



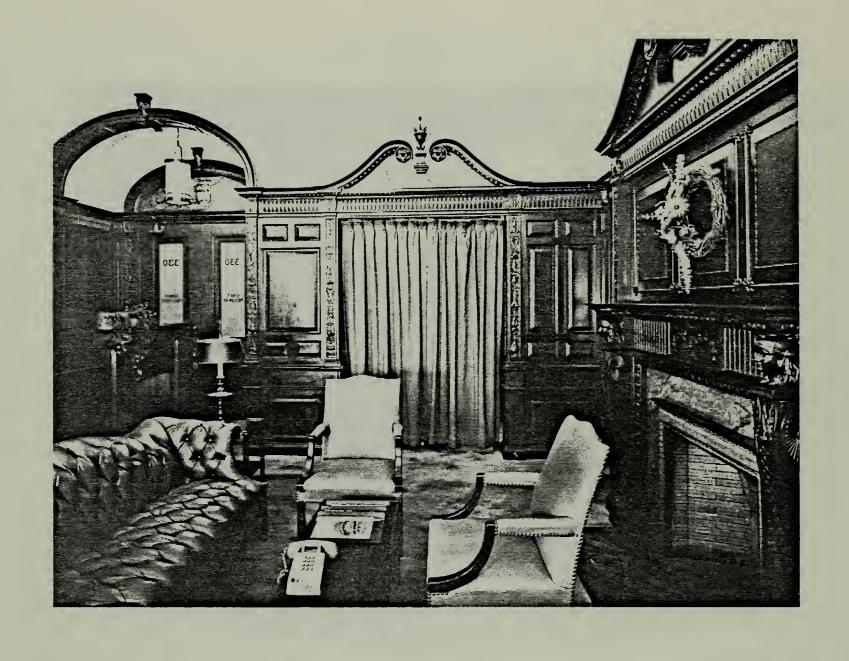
South wall of the Senate Reading Room in the early 20th century. The large built-in bookcase is one of the most exquisite of the many large pieces built for specific locations in the Brigham Extension, primarily by the A. H. Davenport Company.

Source: State Library, Special Collections

17/100. OINTE HOUSE Nº 2776.



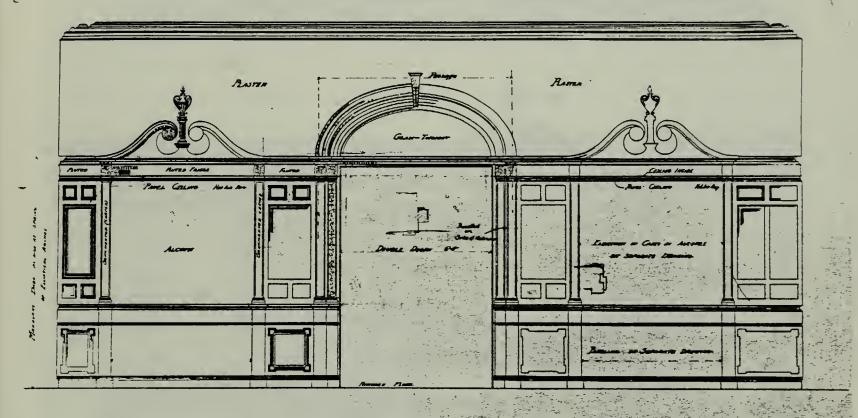
Charles Brigham's ink-on-linen drawing of the bookcase shown in Figure 18, dated Nov. 24, 1896.



Office of the Clerk of the Senate in 1984. The exquisite woodwork in this room effectively combines elements derived from several different periods of Classical Architecture, the broken scroll pediment of the Georgian period and the delicately carved pilaster of the Adamesque/Federal period, for example.

Source: Milltown Graphics

MASS. STATE HOUSE.



ELEVATION - OF THE CLERK OF THE SENATES PUBLIC ROOM.
TOWARDS CORRUDORS Suite \$1.1500

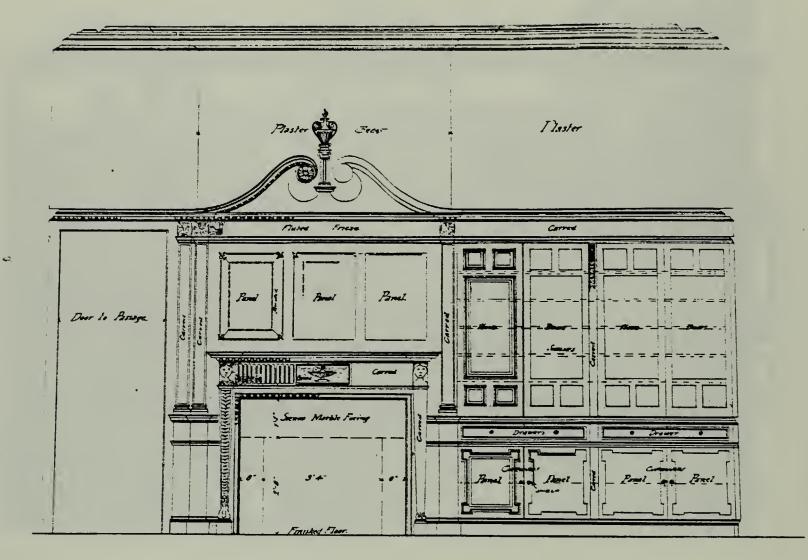
MALES BEGNAM

Drawing of the west elevation of the Office of the Clerk of the Senate by Charles Brigham, ink-on-linen, dated Nov. 2, 1896. In the recesses beneath the pediments, pigeonholes for the storage of documents are indicated. These pigeonholes are still in place today.

92

NOVR. 2, 1895

NASS STATE HOUSE. Nº2712



ELEVATION - OF - THE CLERK-OF THE -SENATE'S PUBLIC ROOM

TOWARDS FIREPLACE Scale \$ - 1 FORT

JCTE 30, 1896

CHARLES BRIGHAM
ARCHITECT

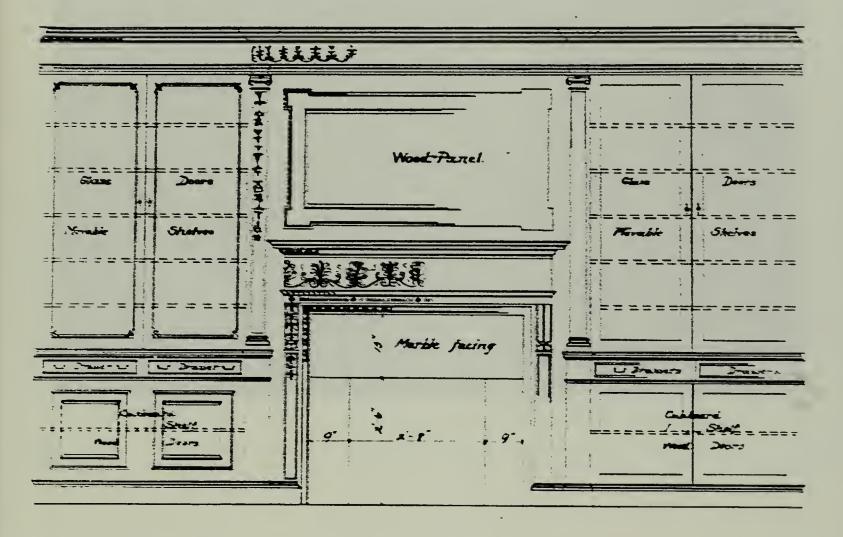
Drawing of the north elevation of the Senate Clerk's office by Charles Brigham, ink on linen, dated Oct. 30, 1896, (see right hand portion of Figure 91). Brigham incorporated a version of Classical caryatids into the mantelpiece design.

Source: D.C.P.O. Archive

-Mass. · State · House · Extension. ··· Nº 2768.

Ceiling Stuces Cornice

Plaster.



Elevation - of -the - President - of -the-Senates - Room towards - Firefilace
Scale 3 = 1 foot 100 20 000 Ctartes 3-s

Drawing of the north elevation of the "Coolidge Room", formerly the Senate President's office, by Charles Brigham, ink on linen, dated Nov. 20, 1896. Here Brigham introduced in the mantelpiece frieze the anthemion motif common in Greek and Roman architecture.

94



The former room of the President of the Senate, now the "Coolidge Room", as it appeared originally. The decoration of the room, including the embossed leather panels above the dado, the wallcovering with applied swag designs, and the interior stained glass window, was the work of Frank Hill Smith. The woodwork by A.H. Davenport echoes the decorative themes of the Senate Clerk's office, including the broken scroll pediment.

Source: Legislative Source, 1900



The "Coolidge Room" in 1984. Thanks to its association with Calvin Coolidge, who occupied the room when he was President of the Senate, this room has retained the original wallcovering and ceiling finish, both a textured bronze color with delicate, applied designs. This is the only original wall and ceiling treatment to survive in the Brigham Extension.

Source: Milltown Graphics



The House of Representatives in 1895, looking south. Called the artistic piece de resistance of the Brigham Extension, the elliptical chamber with high domed ceiling has the quality of a theatre. The woodwork was made by the A.H. Davenport Company; the elaborately-decorated ceiling and stained glass top light (just visible) were the work of Frank Hill Smith.

Source: Legislative Souvenir, 1895



The House of Representatives in 1984, looking south. The number of seats has been reduced, the light standards and the skylight have been removed, and windows closed up, but in many respects, the chamber has retained its original appearance.

98

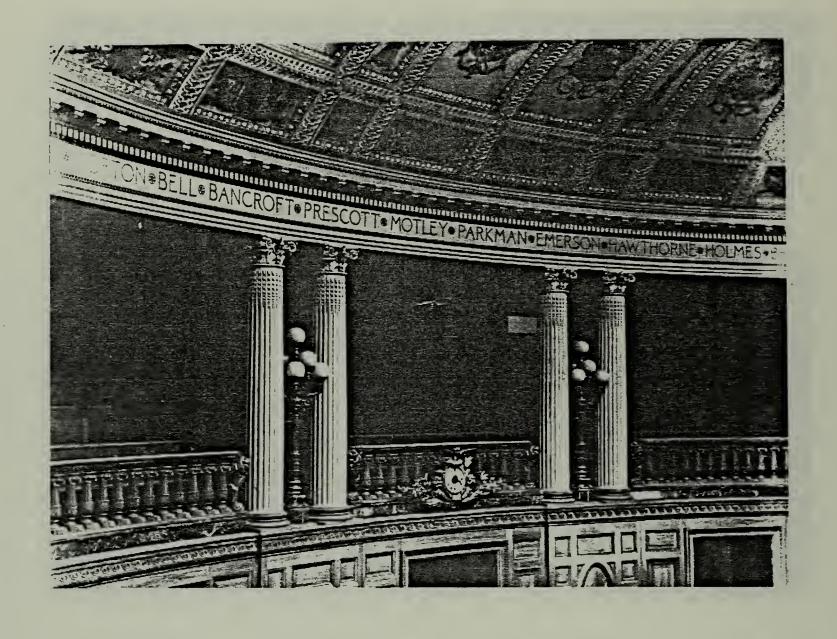


The House of Representatives in 1984, looking west. The paintings by Albert Herter depict "Milestones on the Road to Freedom in Massachusetts".

Source: Milltown Graphics



The House of Representatives in 1984, looking north.



Detail, east gallery front in the House of Representatives before 1918. The light standards, by McKenney and Waterburg, "solid bronze with gold plate and lacquer" and alabaster glass globes, were called when new, "the finest work of their nature ever shown in the country". 101

Source: S.P.N.E.A.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT



The east gallery front of the House of Representatives, shown in Figure 101, as it appeared in 1984, with the light standards removed.

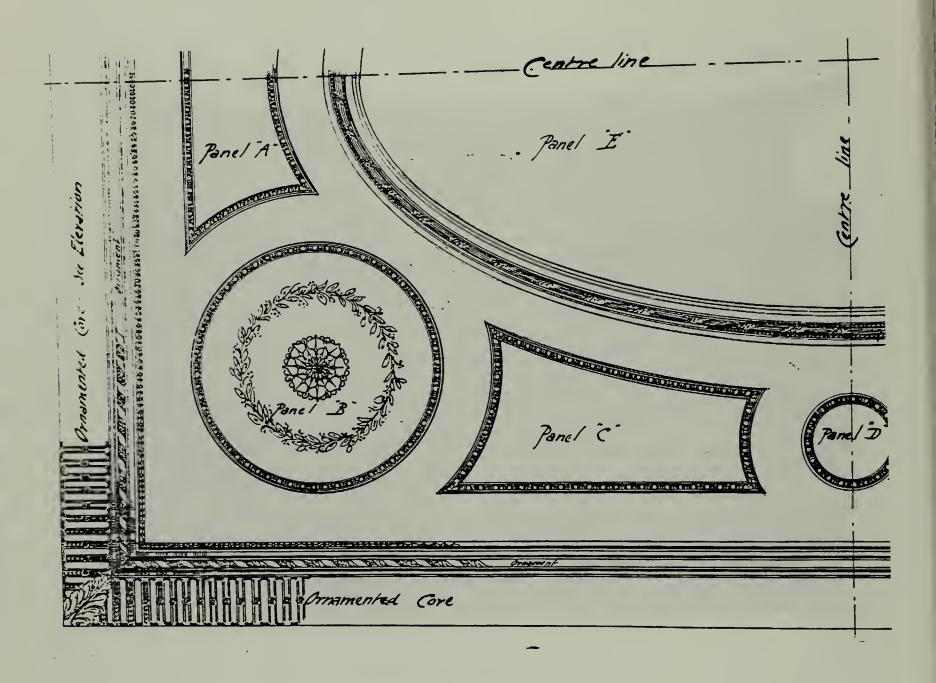


Room of the Speaker of the House in 1900 (Room 354). The mahogany woodwork was made by the A.H. Davenport Company. Frank Hill Smith supplied the embossed leather for the upper walls and the decorative painting of the plaster ceiling. The photograph shows the plaster ornament picked out in a light color, or perhaps gilded, against a dark background.

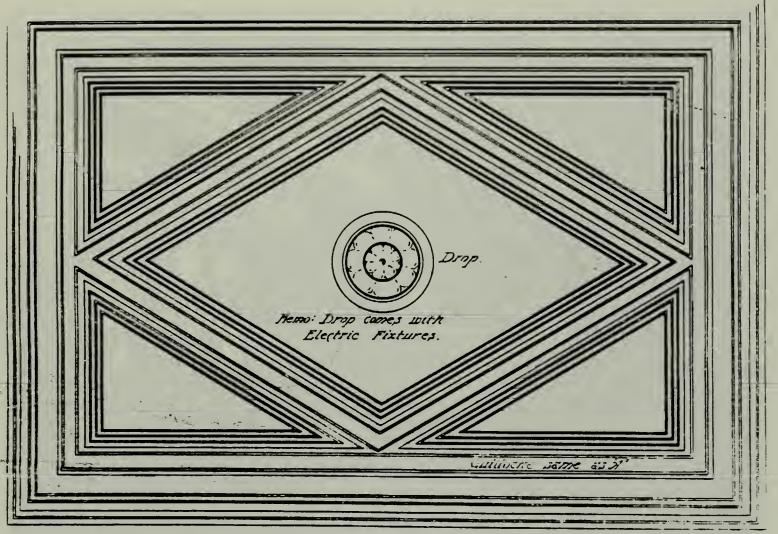


Room of the Speaker of the House in 1984 (Room 354). Here, also, the convention of installing portraits of former occupants in place of panels inthe woodwork was adopted. The original wallcovering has not survived.

104



Detail of Charles Brigham's ink-on-linen drawing of the ceiling of the House Reception Room (Room 350), dated July 26, 1893. The precision of this drawing emphasizes Brigham's role as designer of virtually all the finishes in the Extension.



Guillocke.

Detail of Charles Birgham's ink-on-linen drawing of the ceiling of the House Reading Room (Room 345).

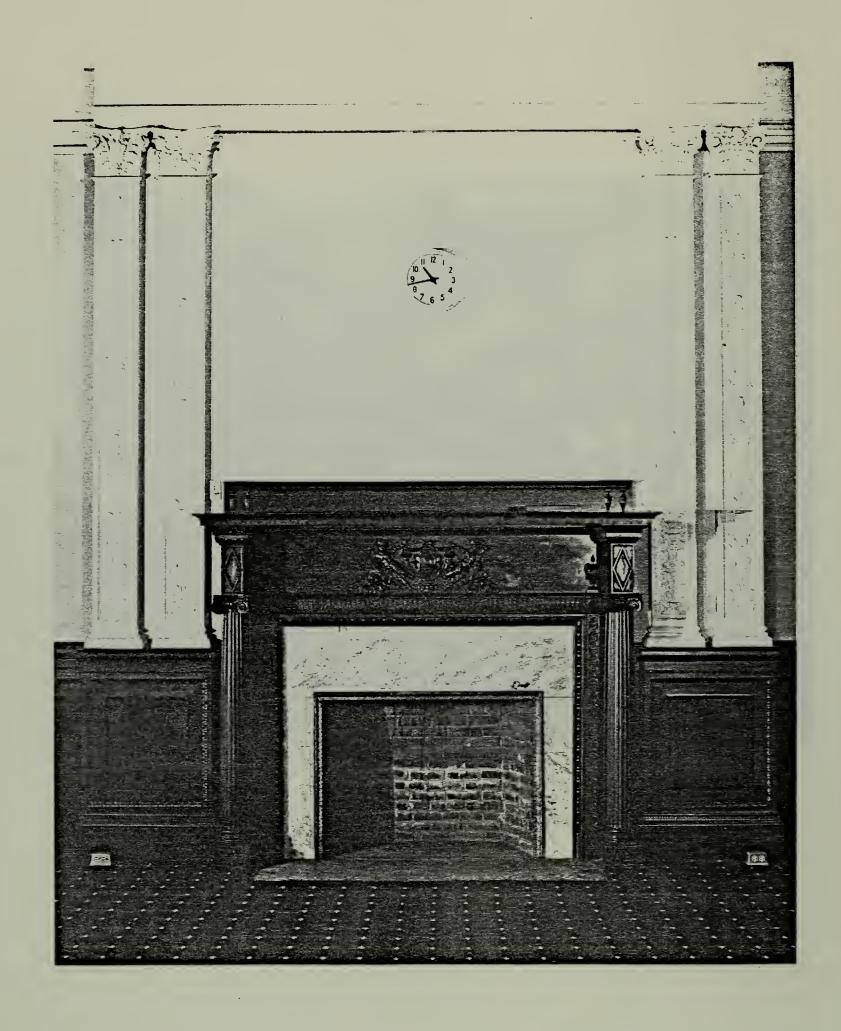


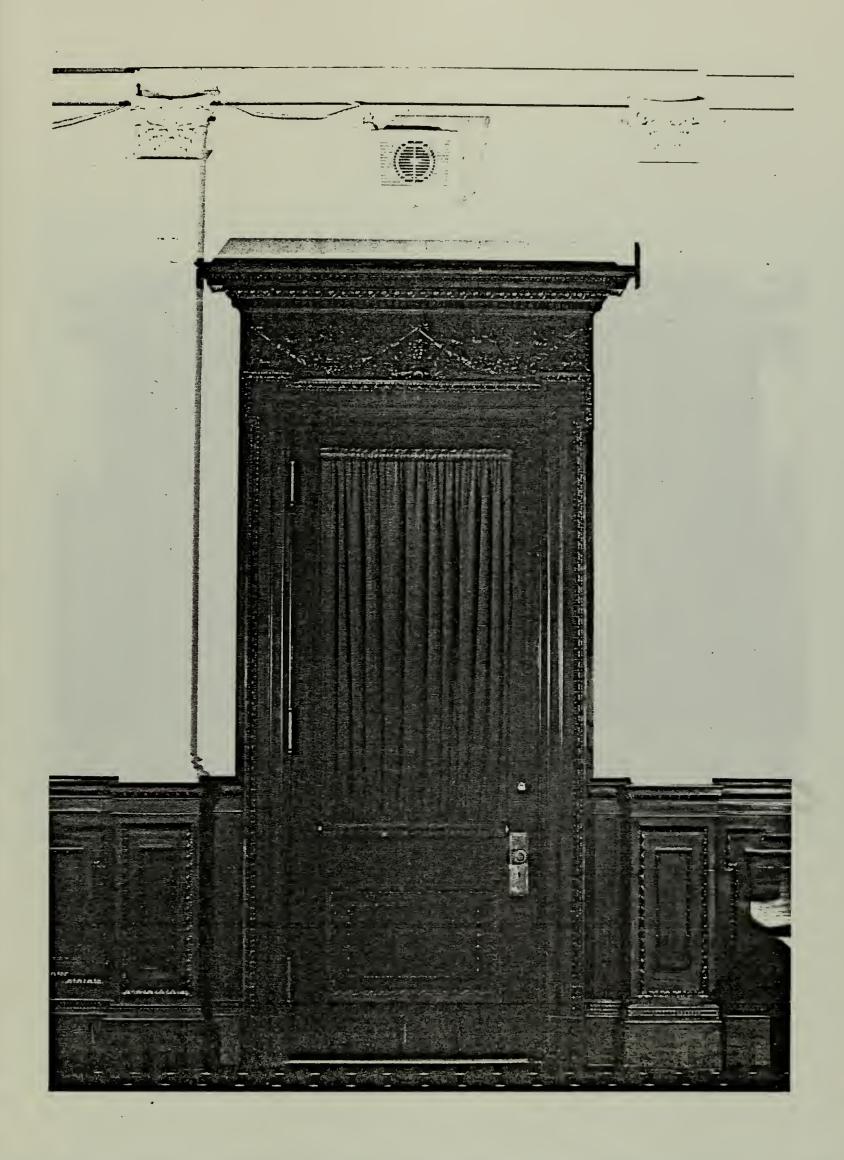
The House Reading Room in 1900 (Room 345). When new, the room was described as follows: ... the ceiling is a deep sea green, while the pilasters and entablature represent old ivory picked out in gold. The cove around the ceiling is treated in a shade of olive, the whole blending harmoniously with the Spanish leather of the side walls an the rich mahogany finish.

Source: S.P.N.E.A.

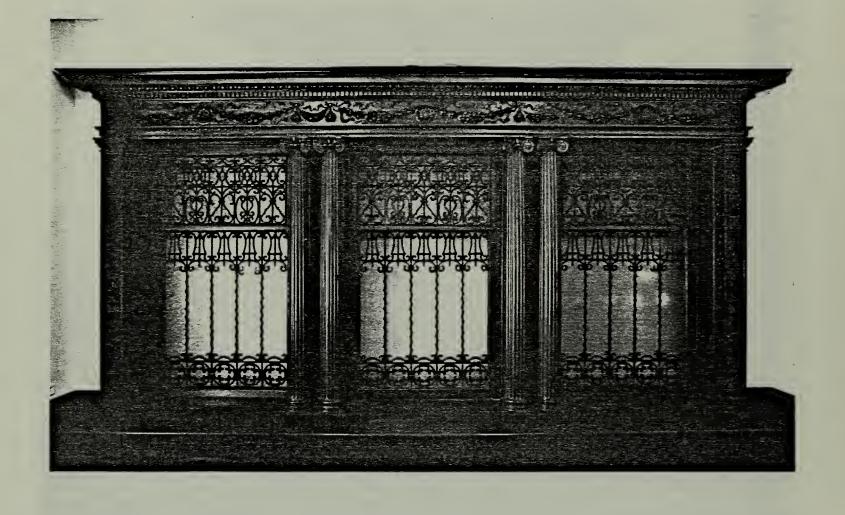


The House Reading Room in 1984 (Room 345). The richness of the room's original treatment has been dramatically reduced.

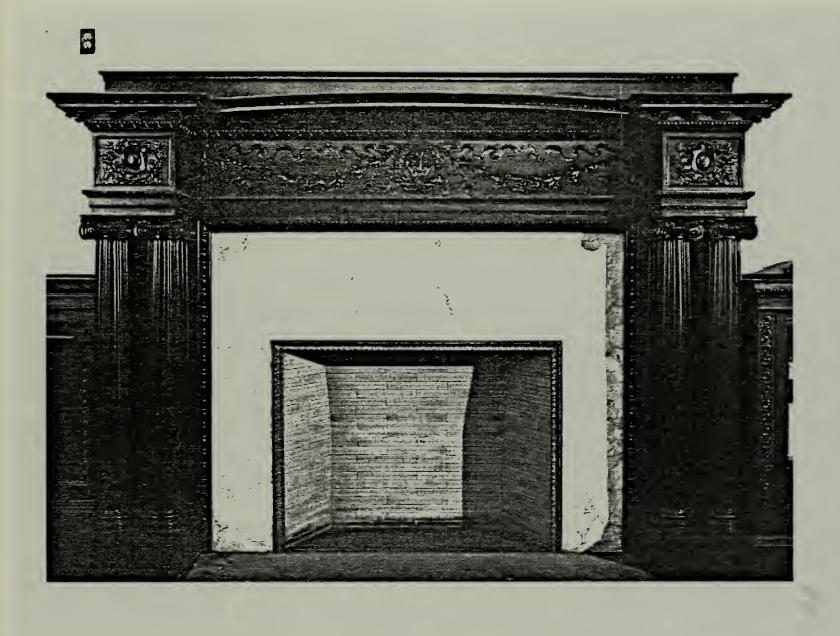




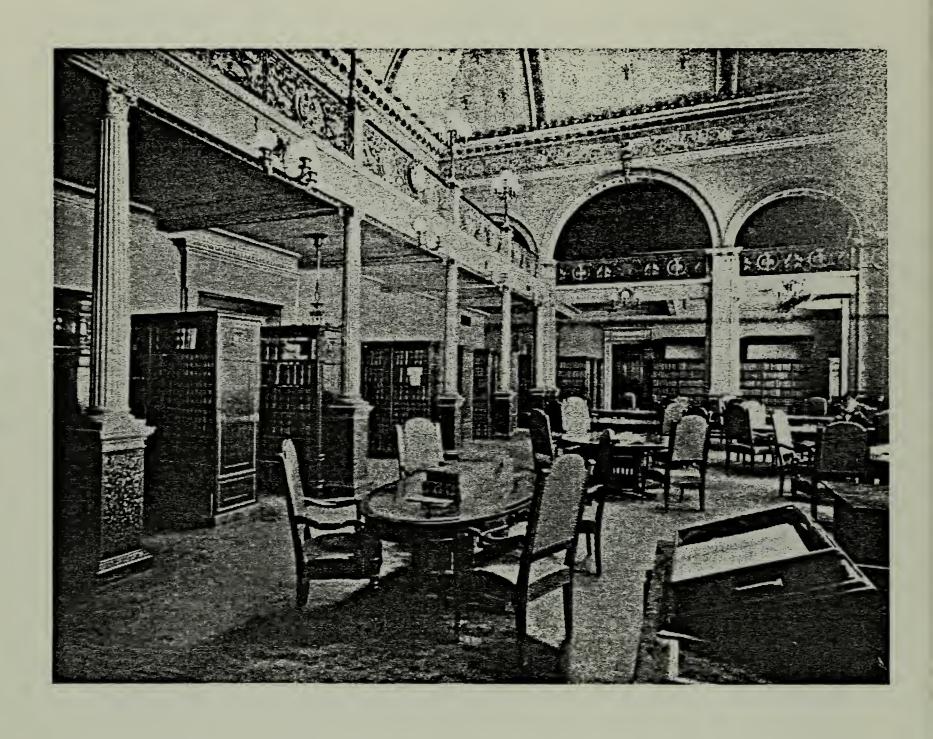
Detail of door and pilasters in the House Reading Room (Room 345) in 1984.



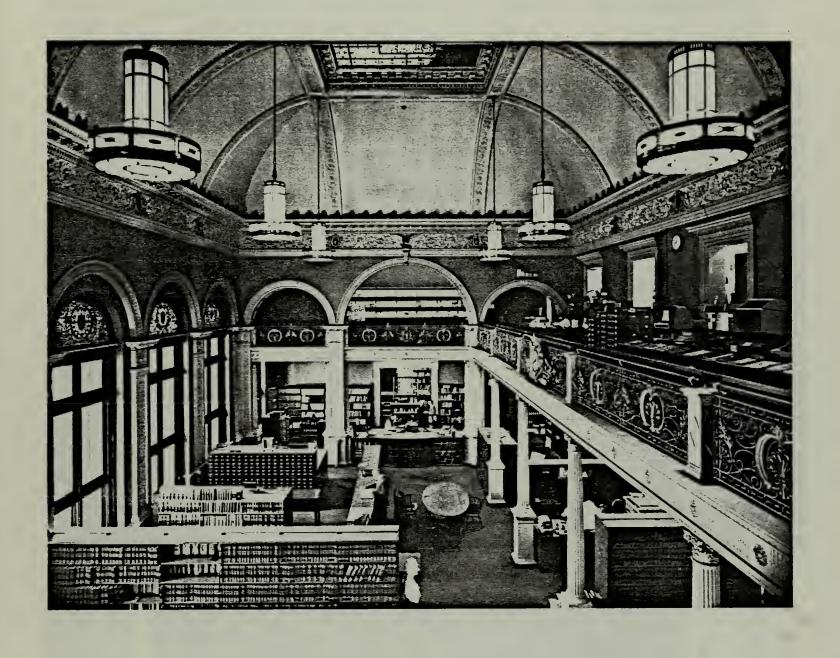
Detail of columns and leaded glass window in Room 343 in 1984. The window was originally part of the Post Office in this room.



Detail of the fireplace in Room 343, the House Reading and Writing Room and Post Office in 1984. The woodwork in the room was by Henry A. Turner.

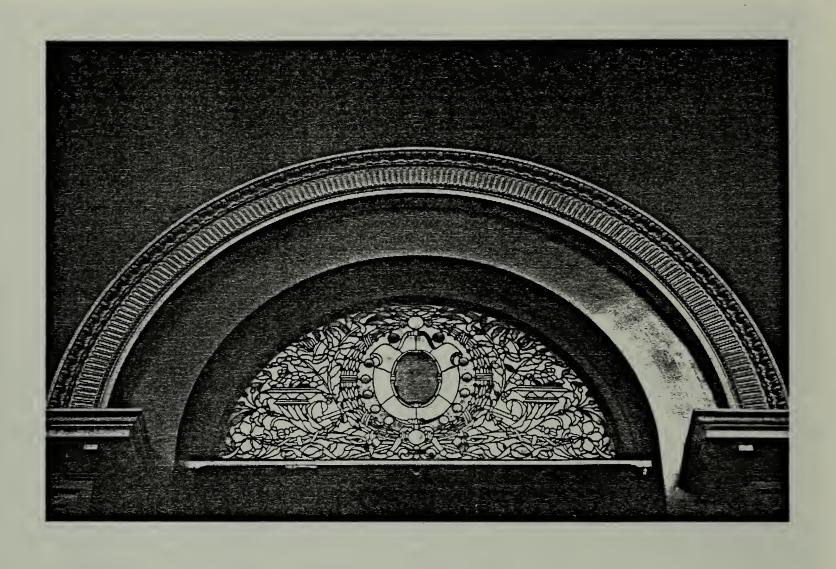


State Library in 1898 (looking southwest). A dramatic space with high coved ceiling and galleries on three sides, the room was set off by light standards along the galleries, stained glass windows which bathed the room in a "reddish gray light" and a rich color scheme which included "pale green [on the lower walls] shading into delicate yellow higher up", and a ceiling of "sky blue with gold trimmings".

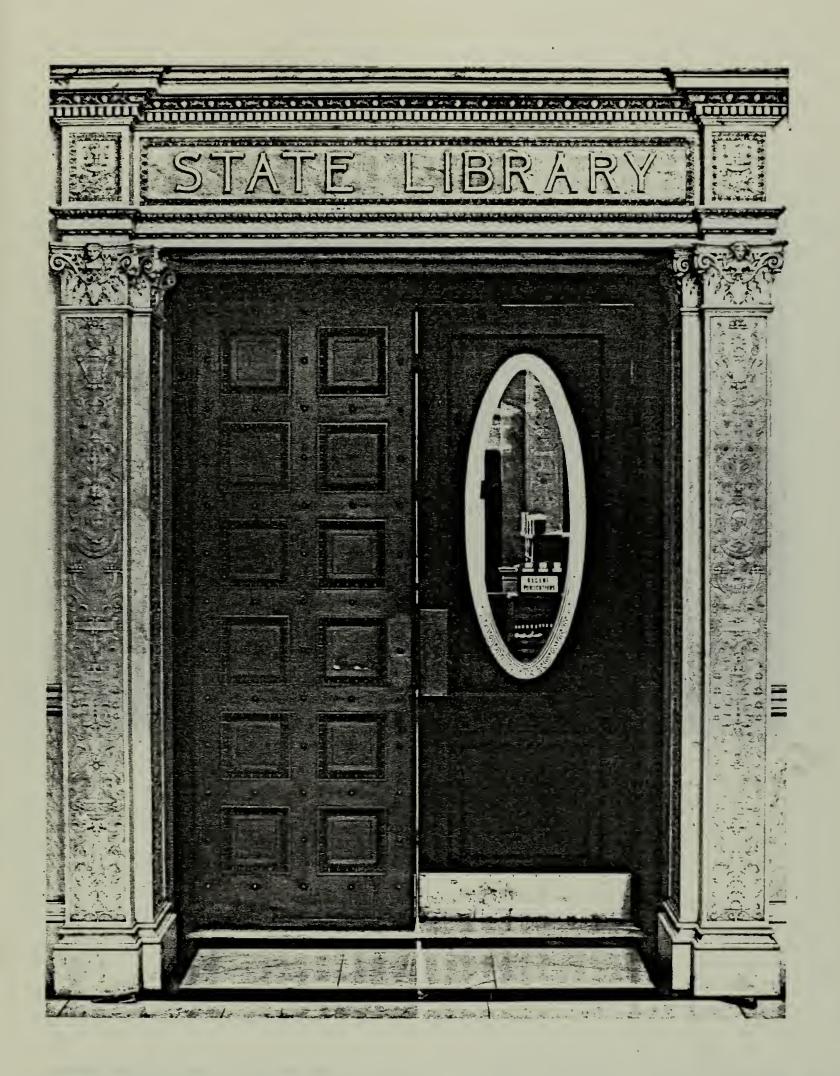


State Library in 1984, looking east. The Library is still a dramatic space, but the full effect of the original room cannot be perceived today, now that the light standards and lower stained glass windows have been removed and the colors changed.

114

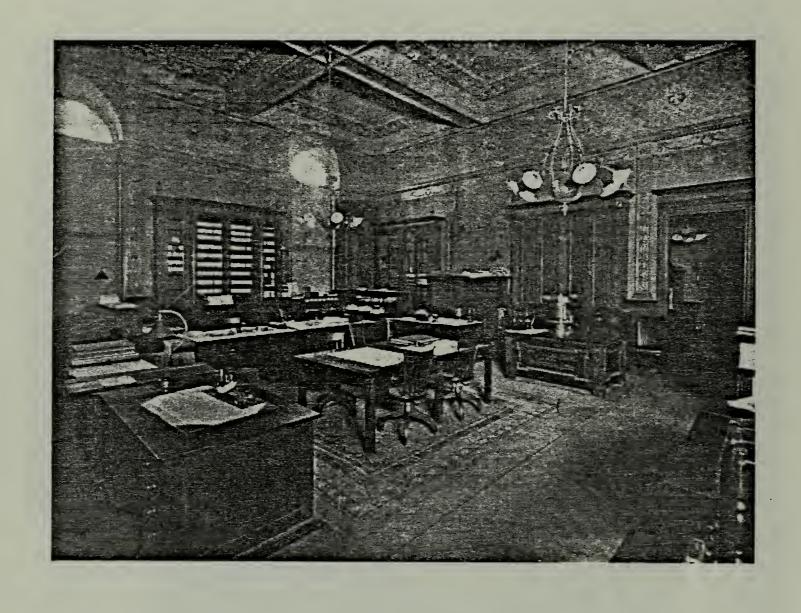


Stained glass arched window in the State Library in 1984. Designed by Charles Brigham and executed by Lewis F. Perry and Whitney, this upper window and the other remaining six originally surmounted stained glass lower windows which have now been removed.



Entrance to the State Library in 1984. The bronze doors which slide into recesses in the wall when the Library is open were made by the Murdock Parlor Grate Company for \$750.

116

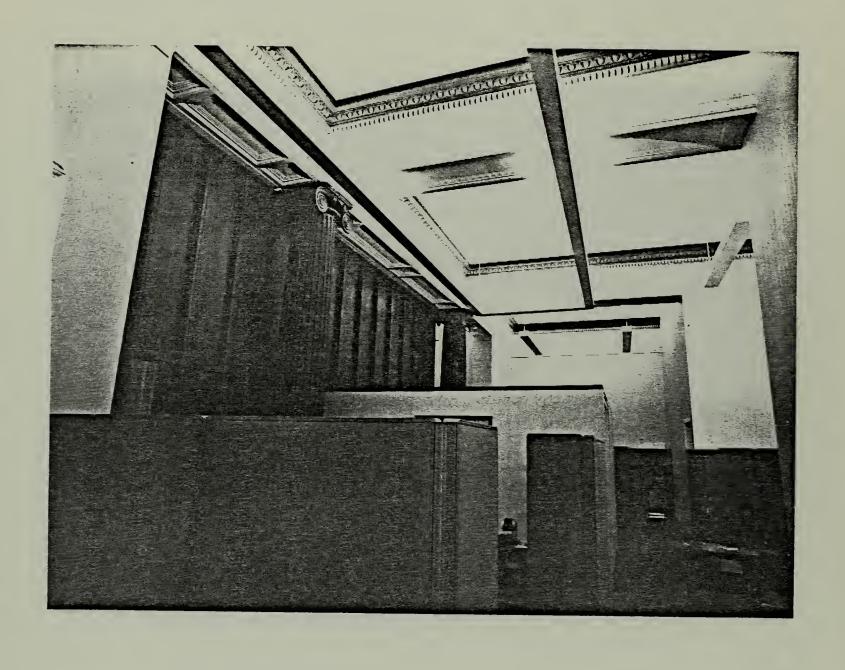


Secretary of State's Office (Room 331) in 1900. A contemporary description stated, "the cornice beams...and entablature are in old ivory and gold...[the] deep cove, [is] handsomely ornamented with medallions, shields and diaper work in effective combinations. The side walls are decorated with fleur-de-lis, wreaths and ribbons. The tone of coloring is red, rich yet soft, and harmonizing with the mahogany finish."



The State Treasurer's Office (now Room 227) in 1900 (looking east). The elaborate grille work was made by the Murdock Parlor Grate Company.

118



State Treasurer's Office (Room 227) in 1984. The grille work, original counter, and chandelier have been removed. The columns remain, however, behind new partitions. Note ornamental details of the coffered ceiling.



Surgeon General's Office in 1900 (Room 256). Even the offices of lesser officials were elaborately fitted with bookcases, carpets, chandeliers and the like. Note that the chandelier is not just a translation of gas light forms, but makes full use of the design possibilities electric lighting allowed.

120



Office of the Attorney General in 1900. This room was partly obliterated when the corridor was cut through to the east wing in 1914. The remaining part is now Room 203.



Temporary Senate Chamber of 1897. This elaborate chamber, constructed in the upper portion of Memorial Hall, saw just one year of use. The coved ceiling was decoratively painted, the walls were covered with cloth, a cornice with swag designs of papier mache installed and four large chandeliers (later bought back by their manufacturer, McKenney and Waterburg) were hung.

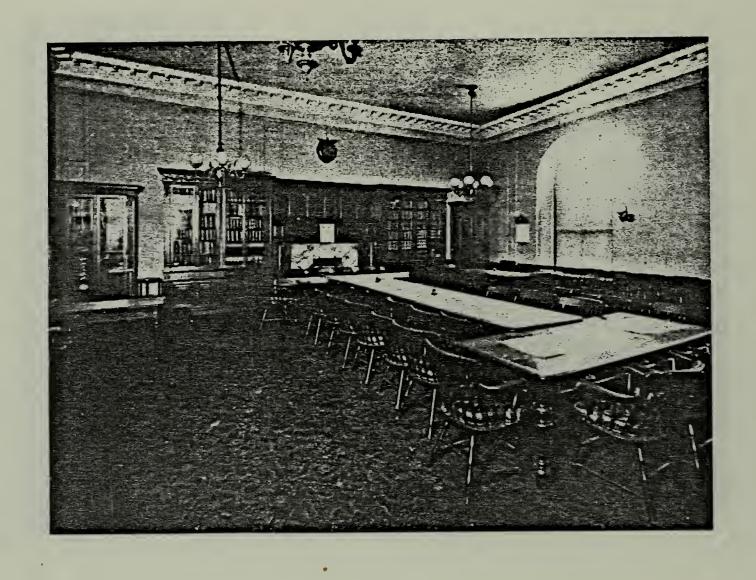
122



Office of the Auditor in 1900 (now Room 229). Note spitoon in front of counter. Several hundred spitoons were purchased for use in the Brigham Extension.



Room of the Committee on Judiciary (looking southwest) in 1900 (now Room 222). This room was one of a number of committee rooms which were fitted with large semi-circular desks known as "bull rings" for the joint use of committee members. 124



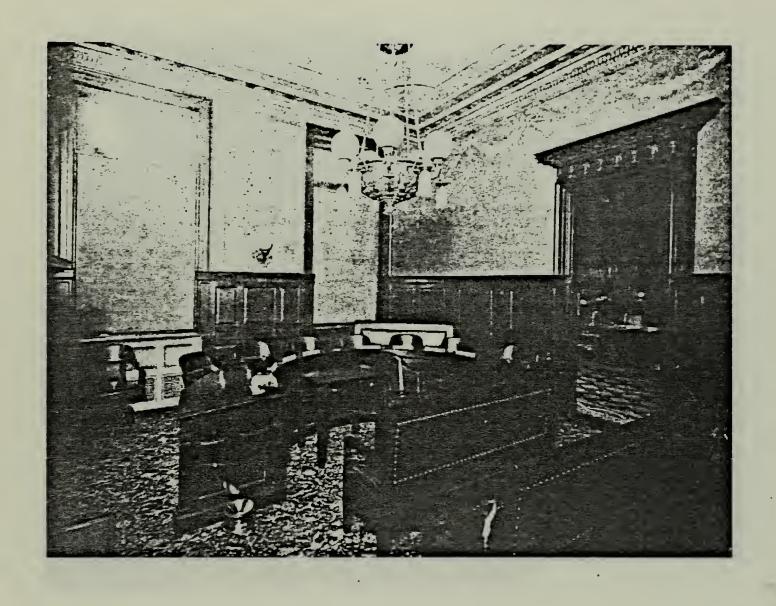
Room of the Committee on Judiciary (looking northeast), in 1894 (now Room 222), before introduction of the "bull ring", showing fireplace with flanking bookcases, a frequent arrangement in committee rooms.



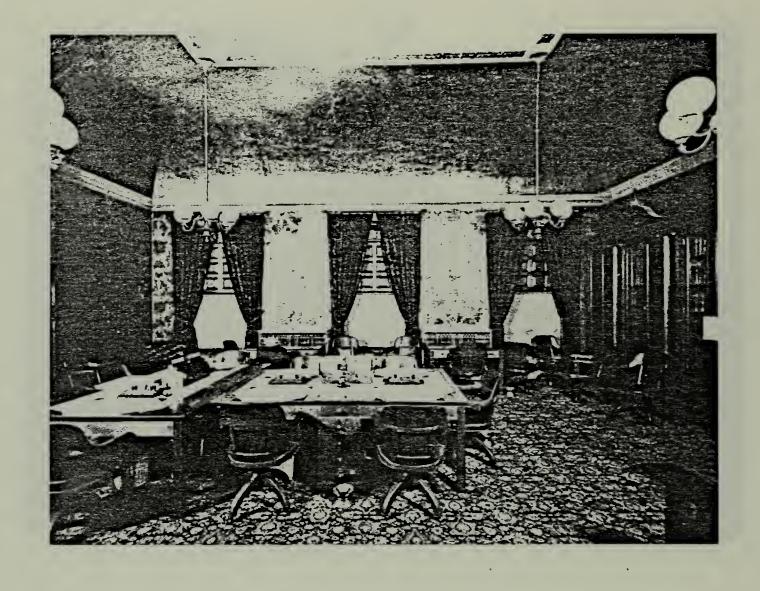
Room 249 when it served as the Room of the Committee on Insurance. The coved ceiling and windows toward the corridor are features of a number of rooms on the second floor. Note another example of the "bull ring" semicircular desk.



Room of the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions in 1900 (current Room 448). Because the architects wanted to preserve the level definition of the Bulfinch building, the fourth story of the Brigham Extension is not expressed on the exterior. Rooms on the fourth floor therefore had to be lighted by skylights,, or, as in this room, by small upper windows (obscured on the exterior behind the colonnades).



Room 355, Room of the House Committee on Rules in 1900. Adjoining the Speaker's office, this room was graced with a wall covering similar to that which remains in the Coolidge Room, and one of the more interesting electric chandeliers.



Room 433 in 1900. Originally the Senate Writing Room and subsequently the Senate Judiciary Committee Room, the room was decorated by the A.H. Davenport Company for \$4,200. Decorations included a richly patterned wallcovering, painting of the coved ceiling in a patterned design, (just barely visible in the photograph), and elaborate draperies and carpeting.

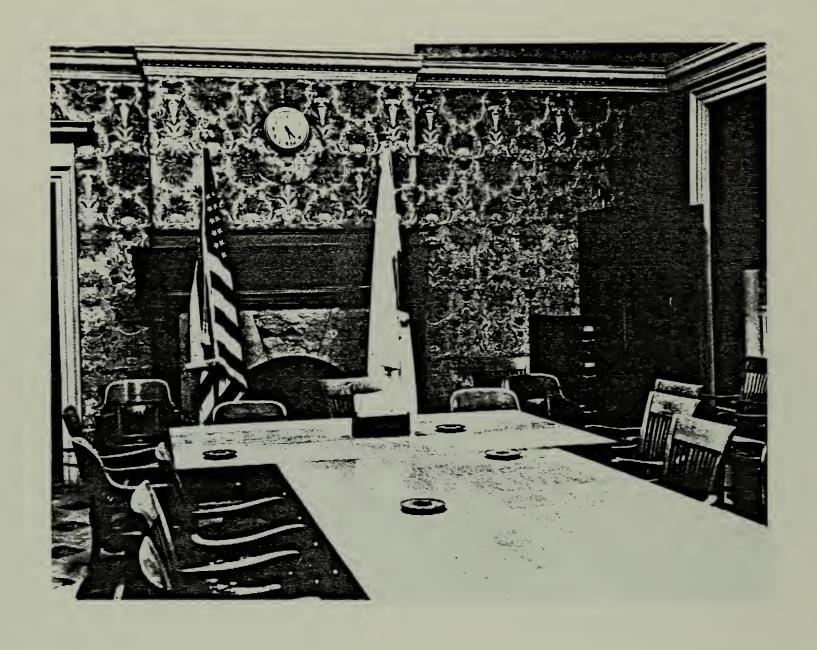
1985



Room 433, date unknown. A slightly later photograph of the Room when it was used as the Senate Hearing Room. Because it was originally the Senate Writing Room, this room was the most richly treated of any fourth floor room (see Figure 129). Its skylight was painted with the names of former United States Senators, and the glass panels of its doorway with the ships, "Mayflower" and "Arbella".

130

Source: State Library, Special Collections



Room 433, when it served as the Senate Hearing Room, date unknown. This photograph is the best view we have of an original wall covering. It is uncertain which of the many types of richly patterned and textured wallcoverings available to the late 19th century decorator it is. We do know that leather and "leather-like" wallcoverings were used in the Extension.

Source: State Library, Special Collections



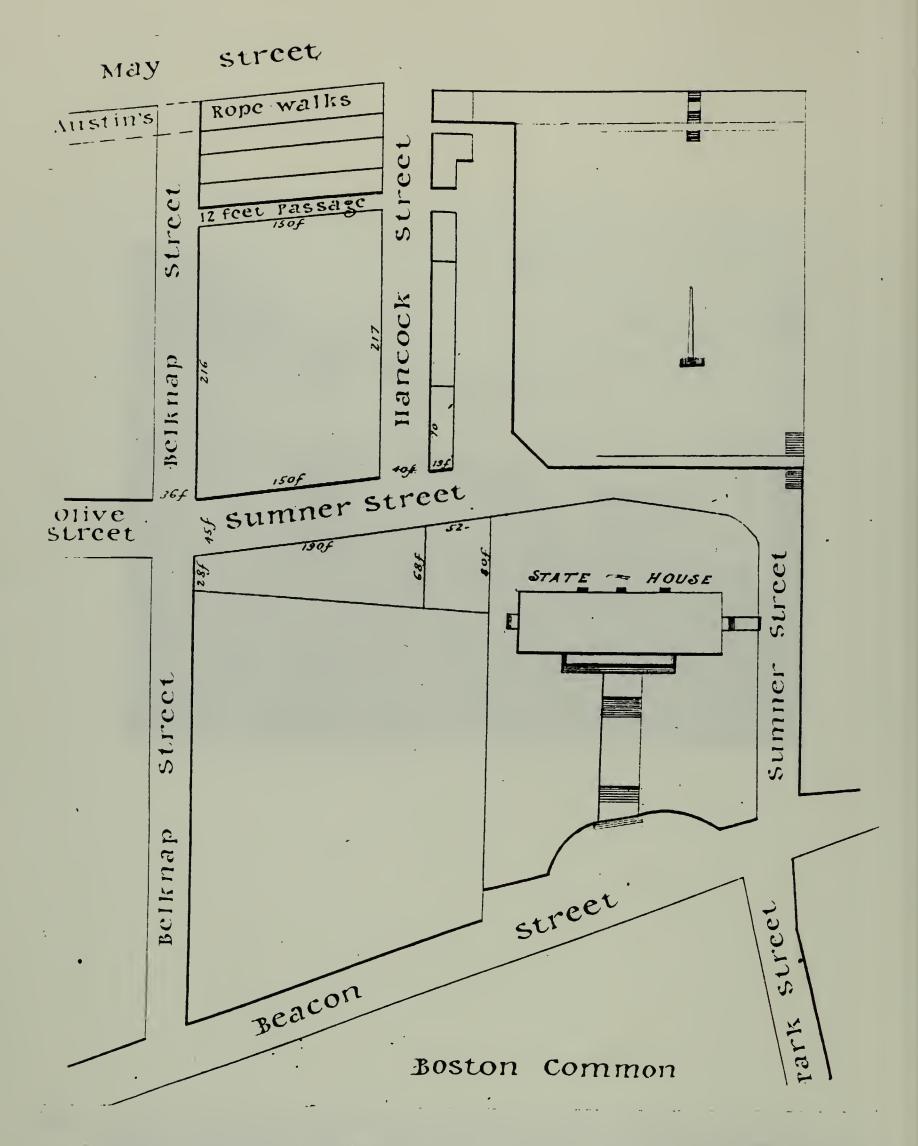
Room 452 in 1900, when it served as the room of the Committee on Printing. Note the electric light chandelier. Electric lighting was in its infancy when the extension was built. The fixtures in the building, many by McKenney and Waterburg of Boston, were extremely inventive in design and were praised as "among the genuine art products of the new State House".

132

Source: Legislative Souvenir, 1900



Room 446 in 1900, then the room of the Committee on Water Supply. All of the committee rooms on the fourth floor received individual decorative treatment, including rich paint schemes, carved mantelpieces and bookcases, elaborate lighting fixtures and carpeting. Many of the rooms had coved ceilings and skylights of individual design.



MAP The State House and its surroundings prior to removal of the summit of Beacon Hill in 1811.

Source: Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, Book 828:266

Plan of Distribution

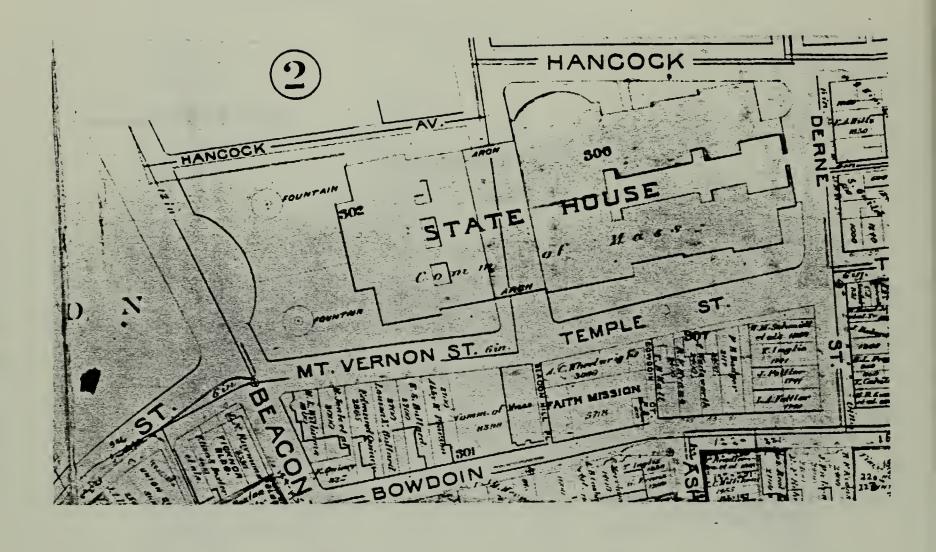
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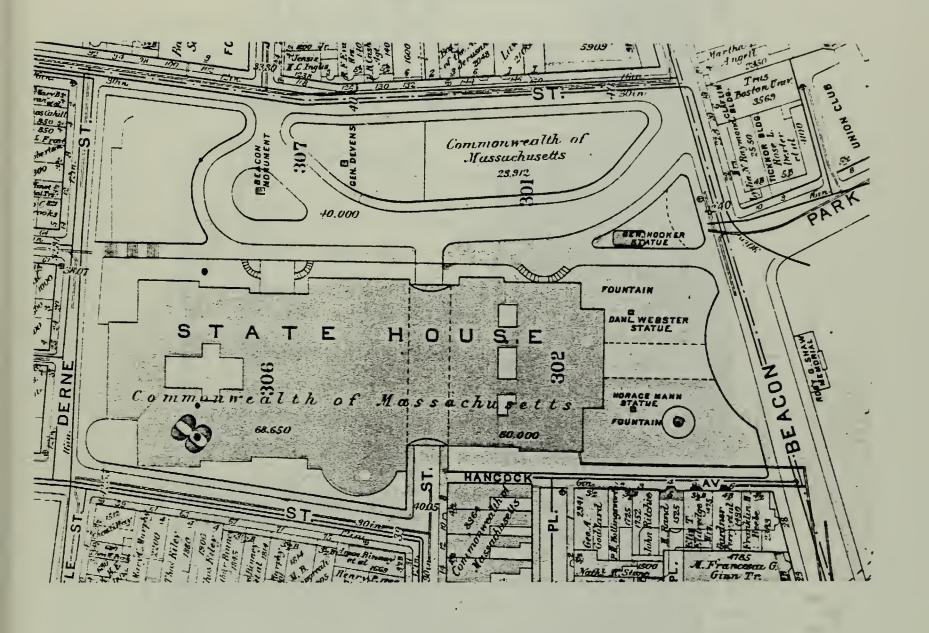
1851 plan of Beacon Hill and the reservoir on the site, presently covered by the Brigham Extension and parking lot.

MAP 2

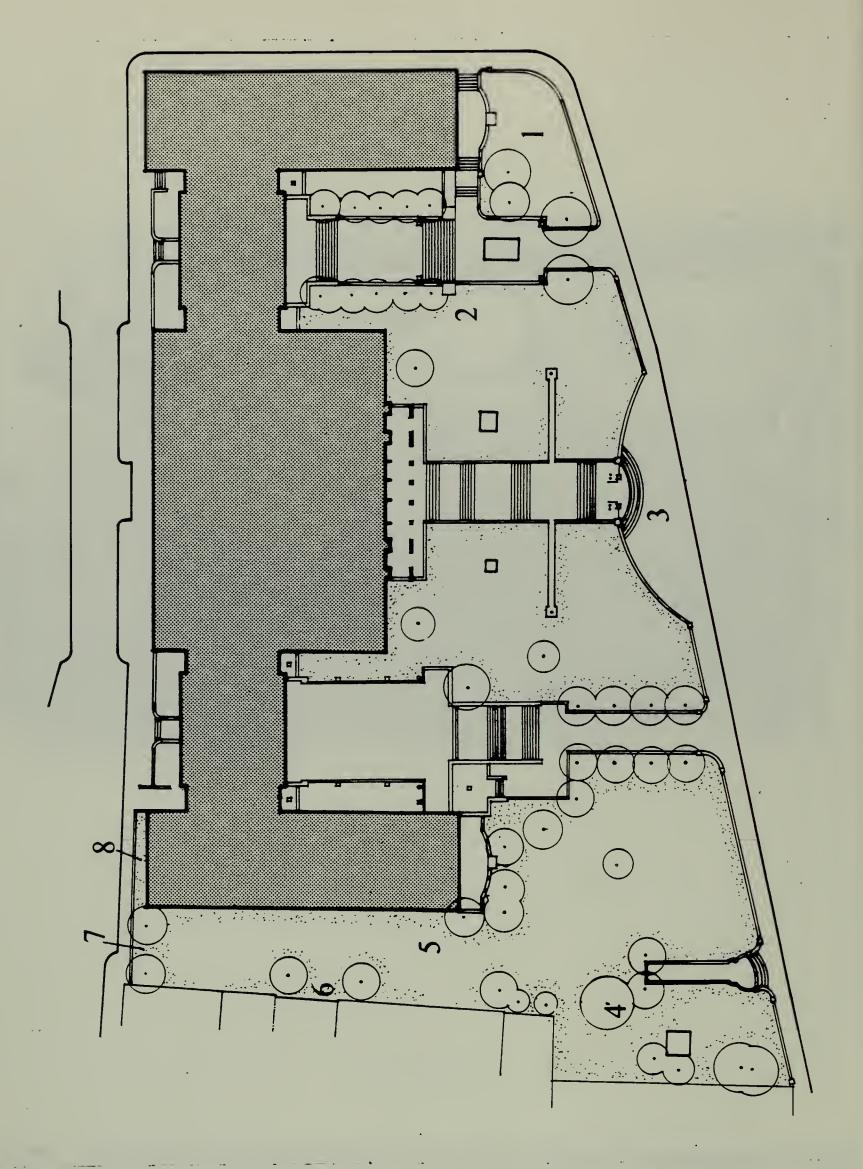


The State House site in 1890. Land was being taken for a park on the east side. Eventually, a new wing took over half of the park.

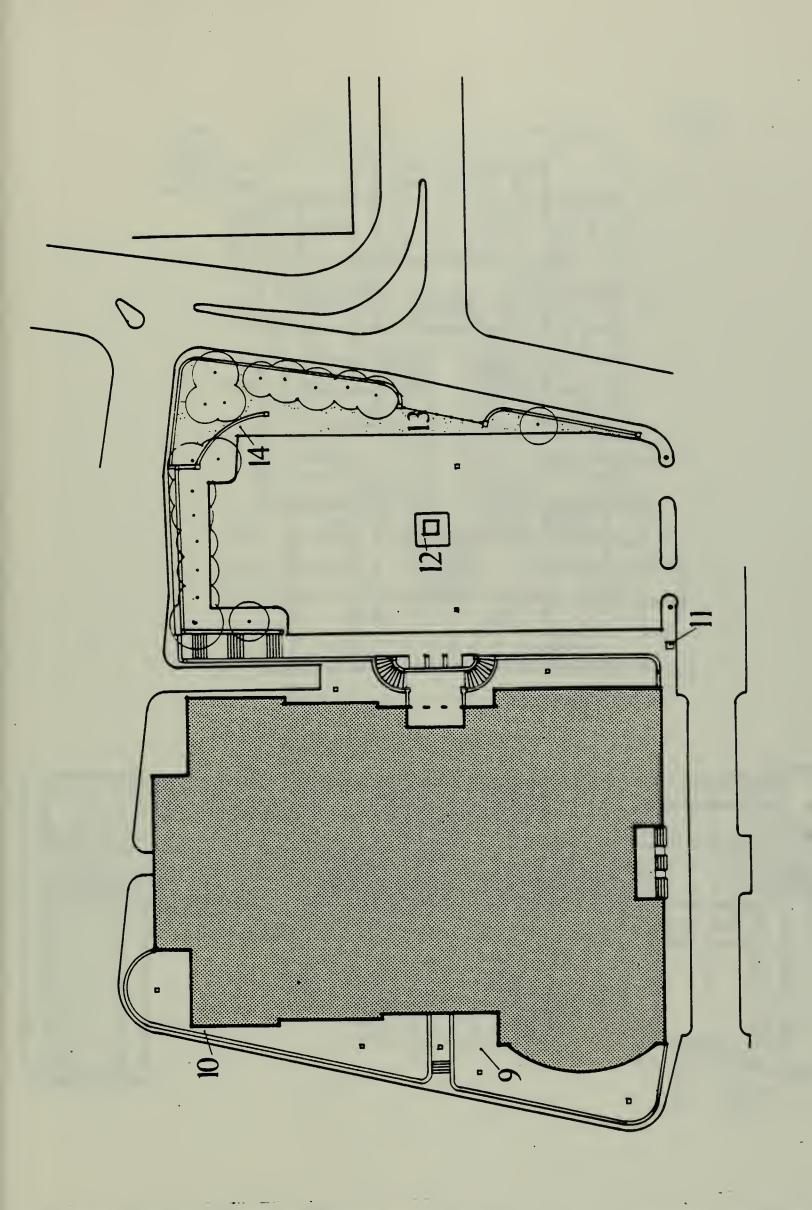
Source: 1890 Atlas of Boston Proper, Plate I



Plan of the State House site in 1912, just prior to construction of the east and west wings.



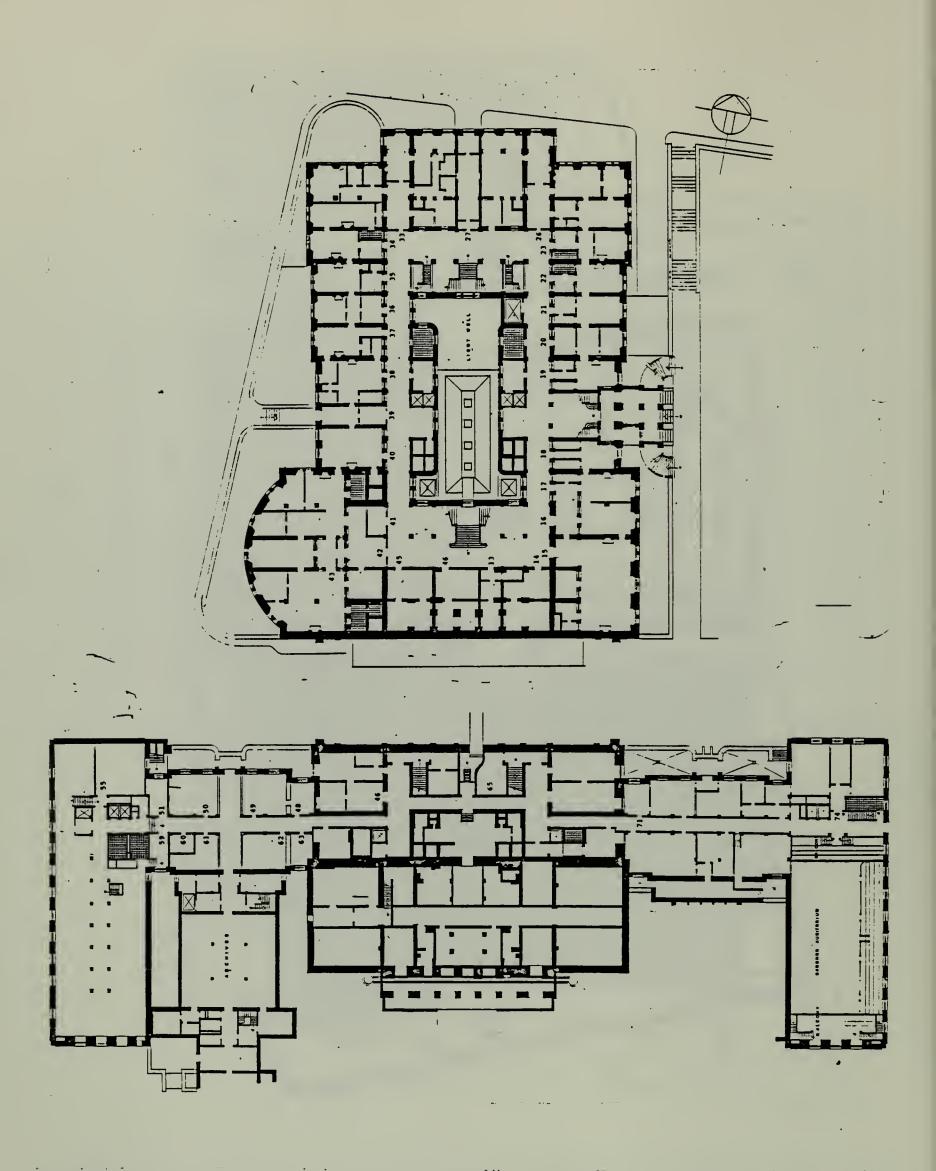
Plan of existing conditions, State House site, Beacon St. to Mt. Vernon St.



Plan of existing conditions, Mt. Vernon St. to Derne St.

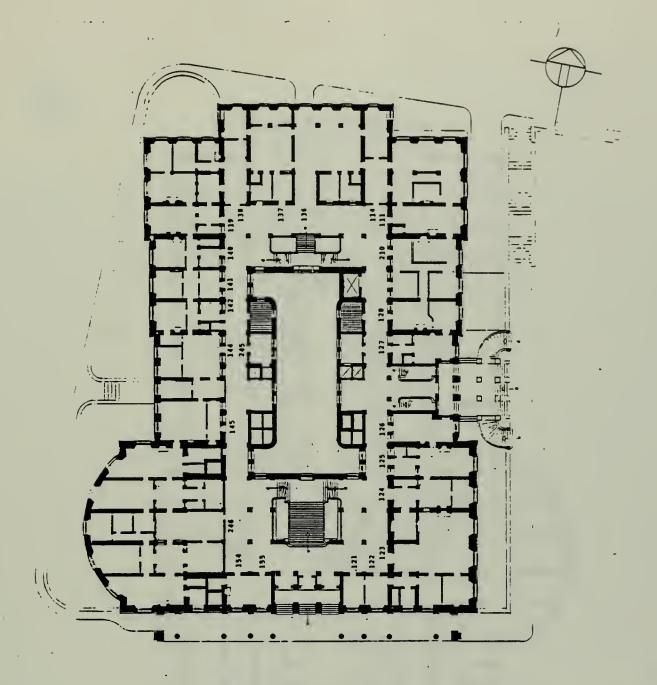
6

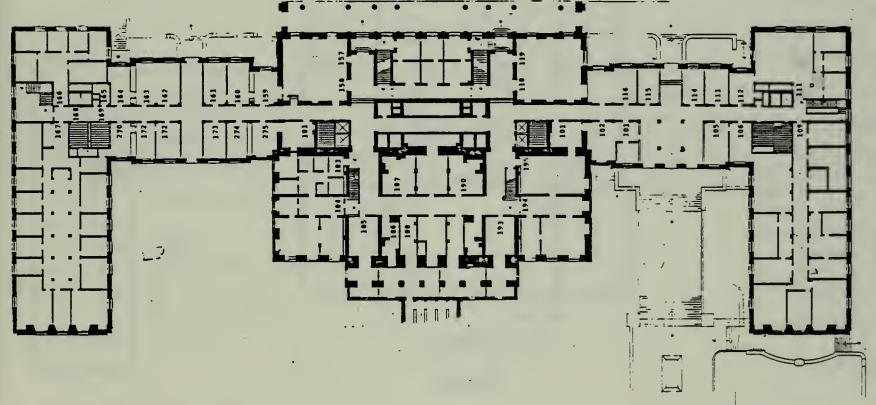
HISTORIC DRAWINGS



State House, basement plan, 1984.

Source: Ann Beha Associates

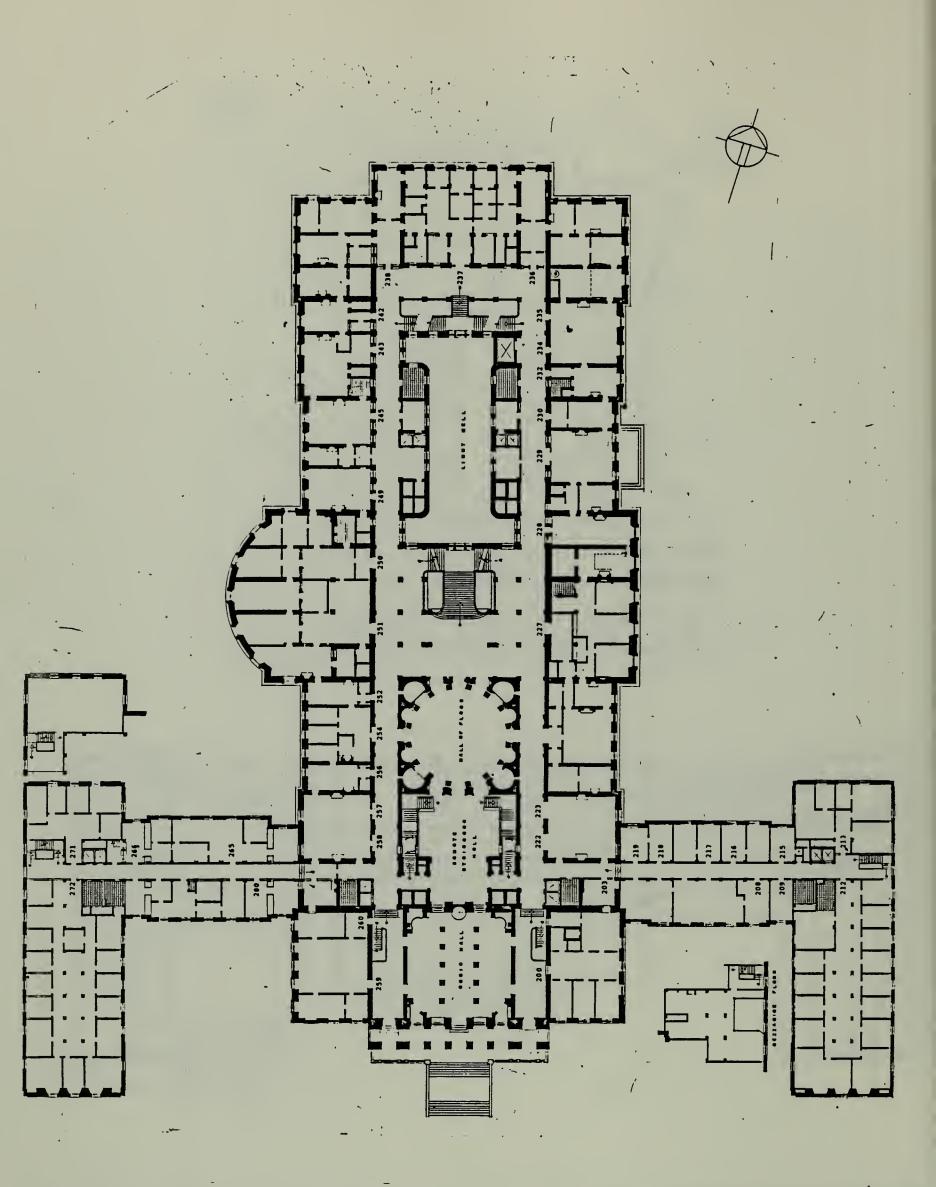




State House, first floor plan, 1984.

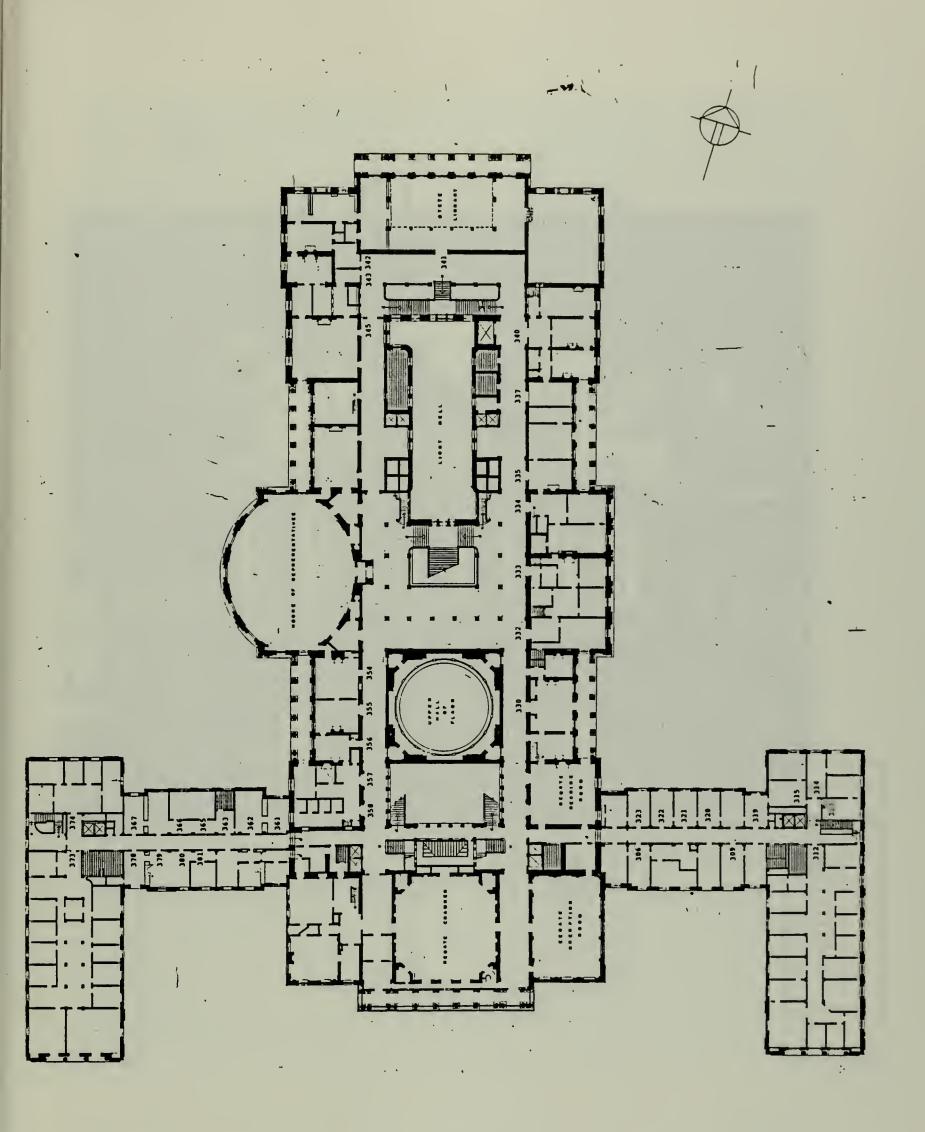
Source: Ann Beha Associates

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

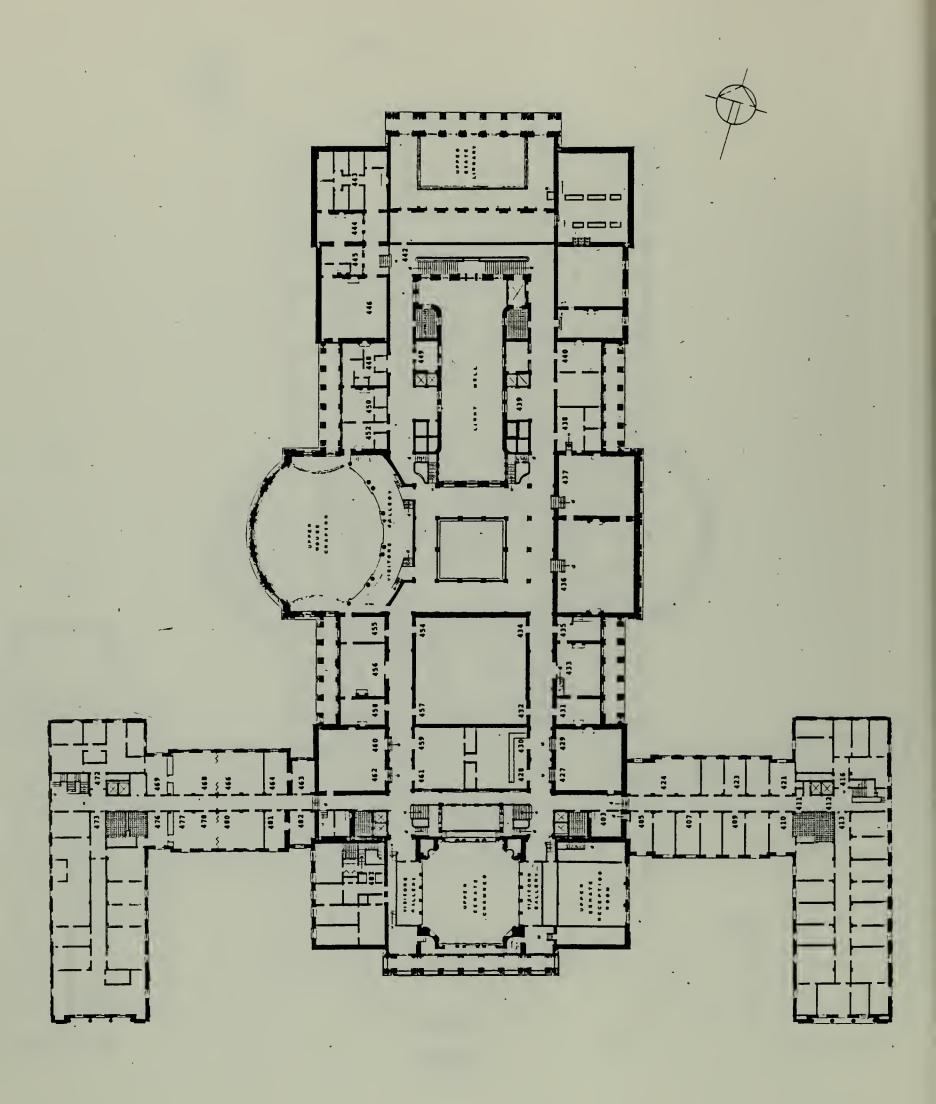


State House, second floor plan, 1984.

Source: Ann Beha Associates



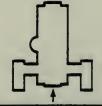
State House, third floor plan, 1984.

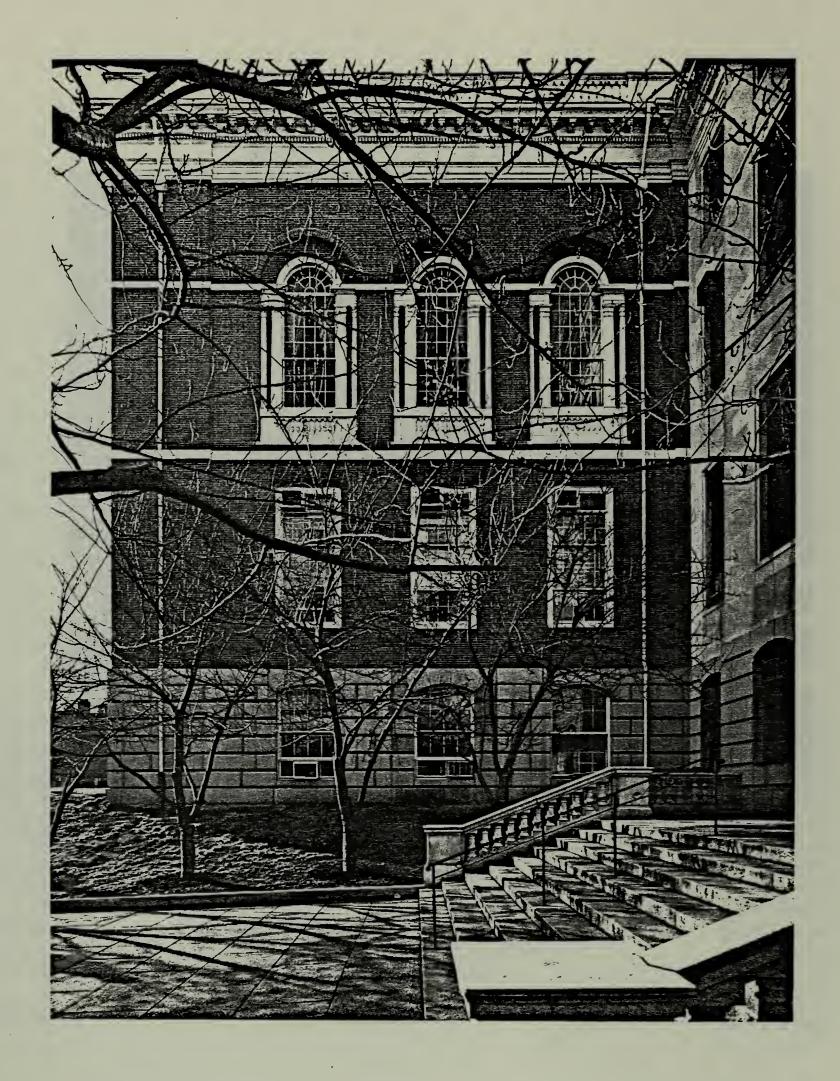


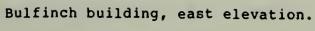
State House, fourth floor plan, 1984.



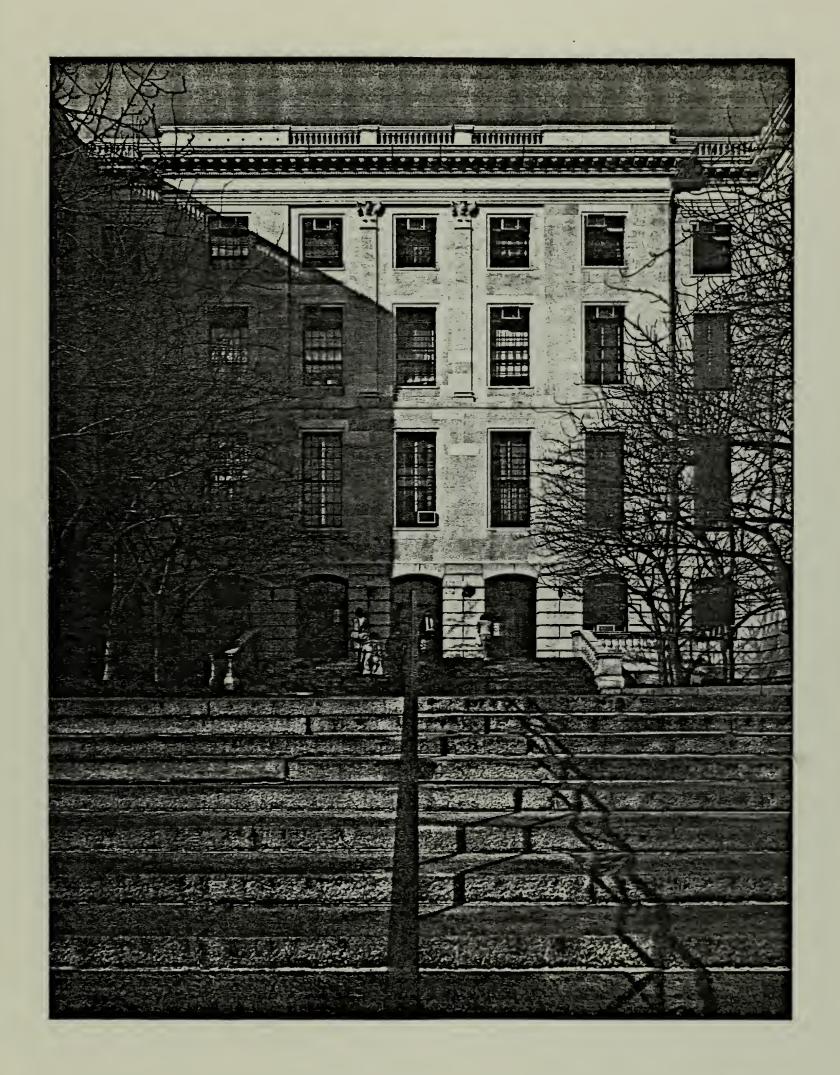
Bulfinch building, south elevation.



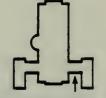




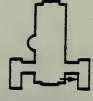


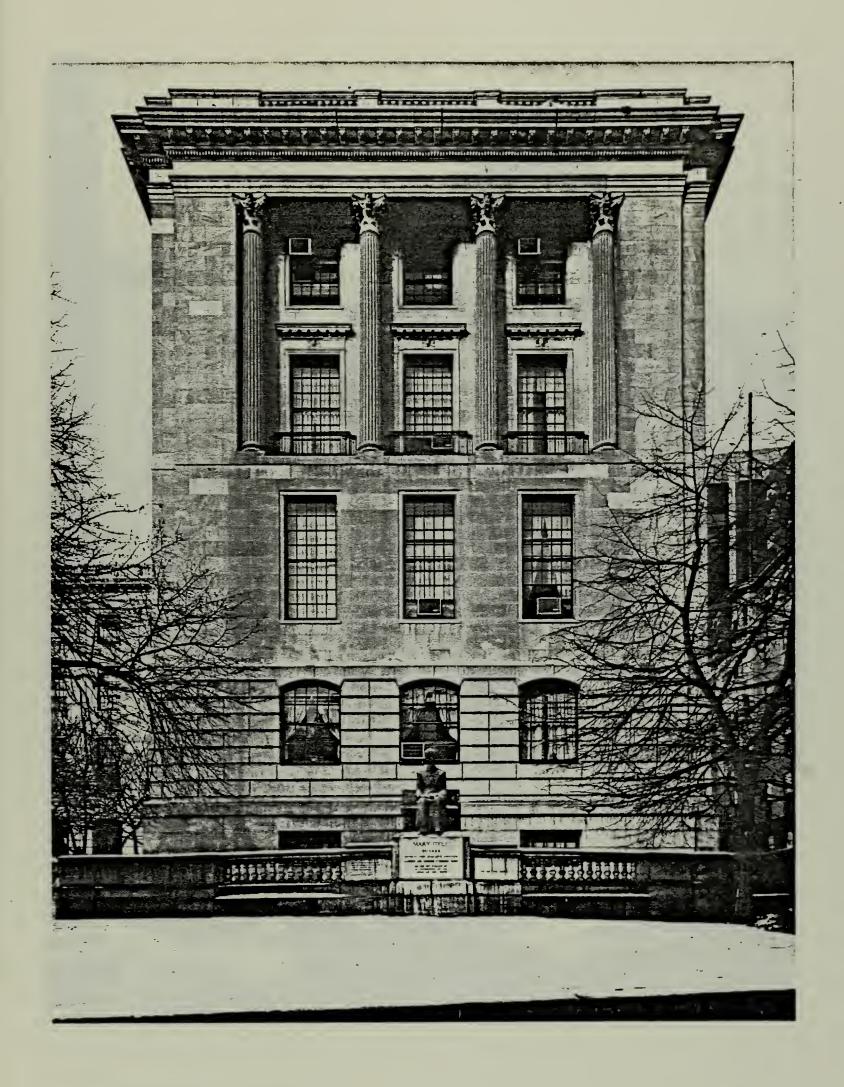


East wing, south elevation.

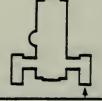




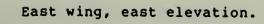




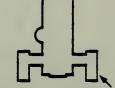
East wing, south elevation.







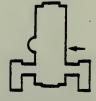
Source: Milltown Graphics, 1984





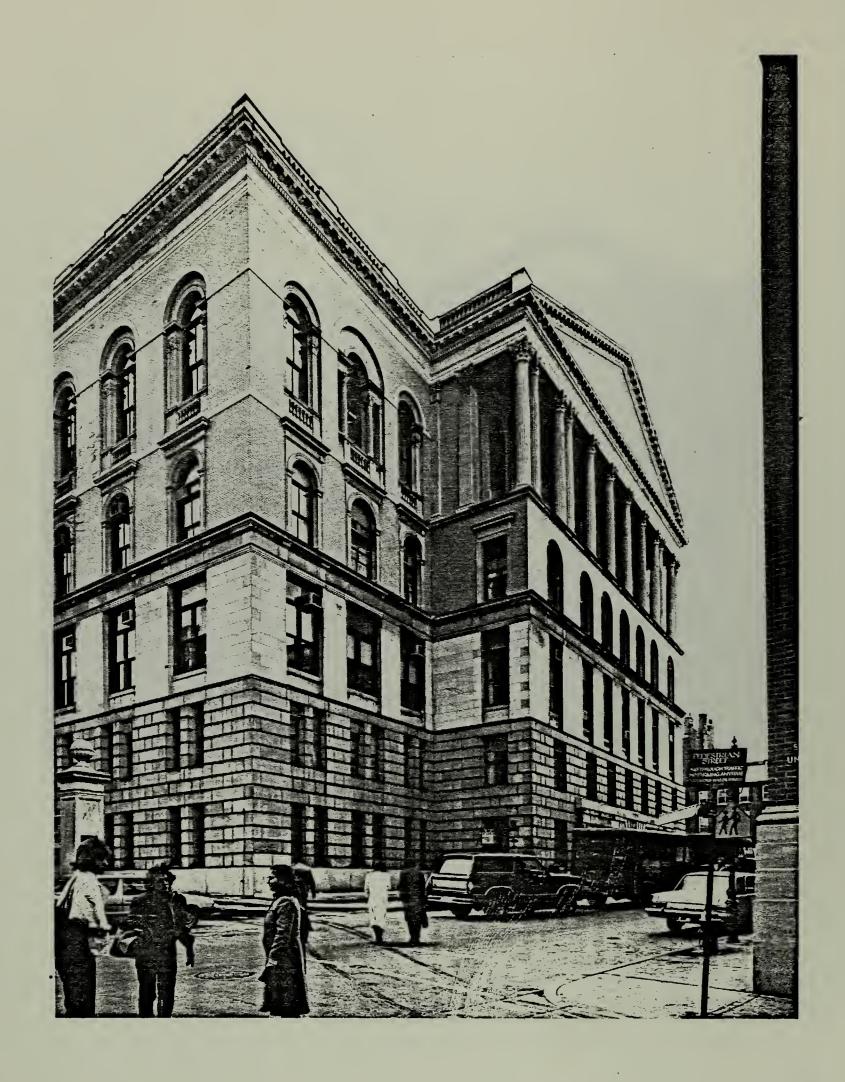
East wing, north elevation.

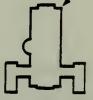






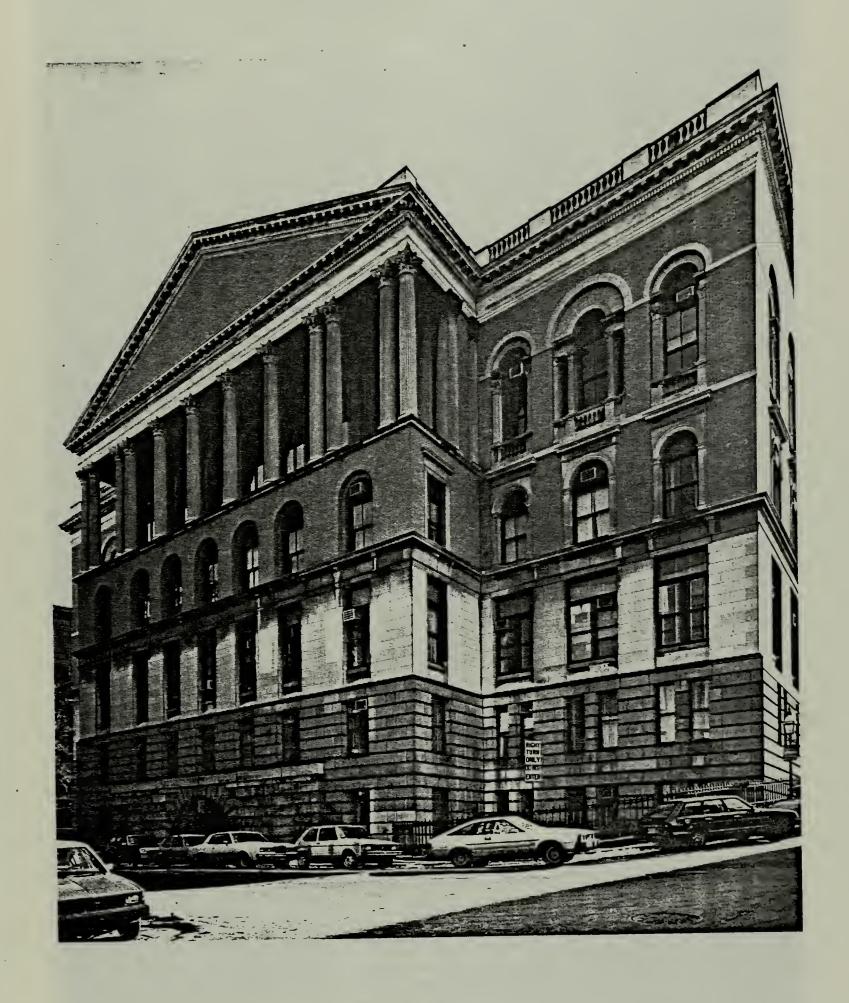
Brigham extension, east elevation.



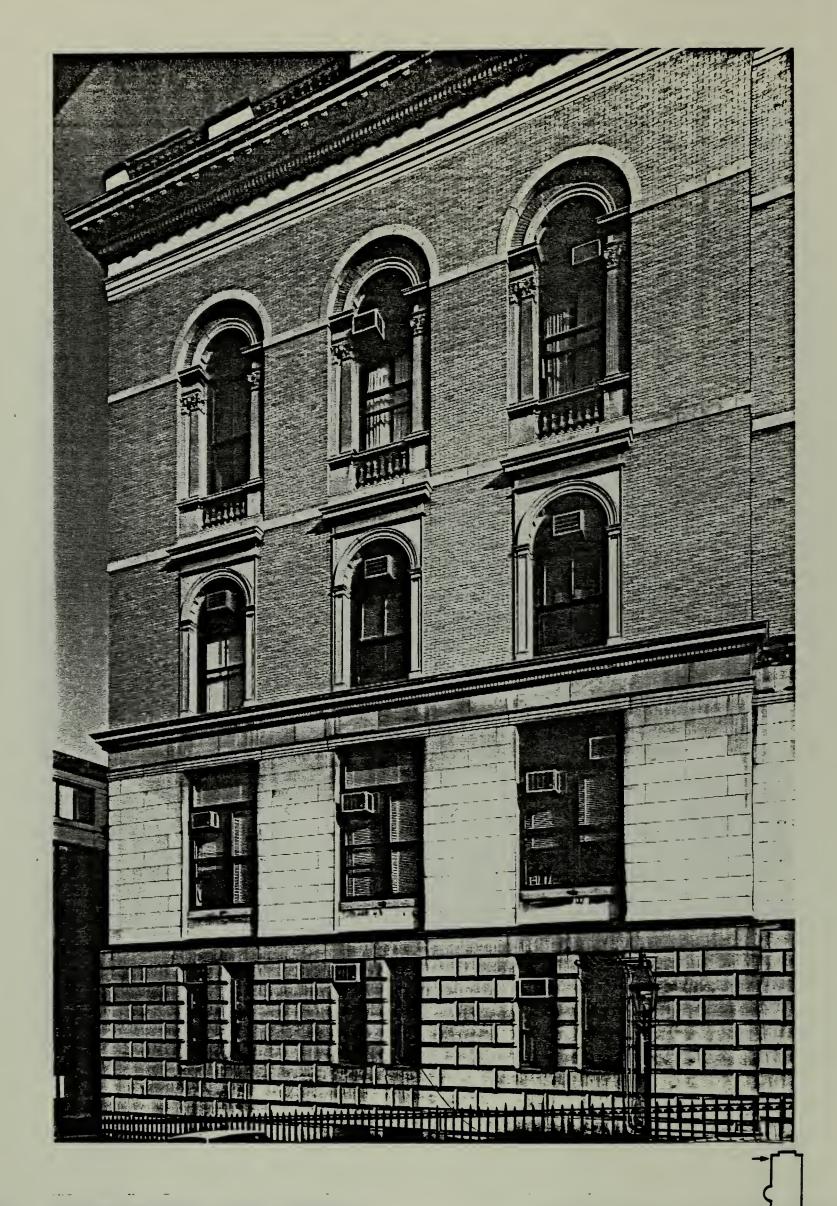


Brigham extension, north elevation.

Source: Milltown Graphics, 1984

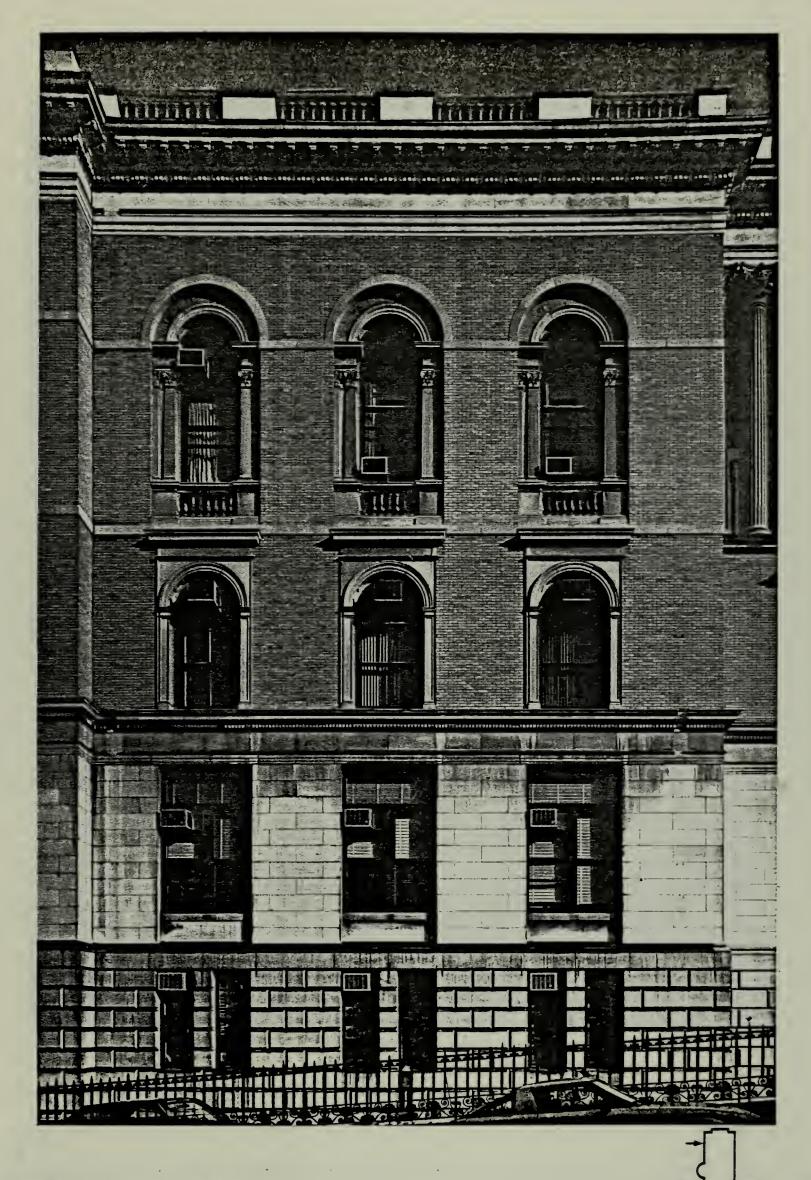


Brigham extension, north elevation.

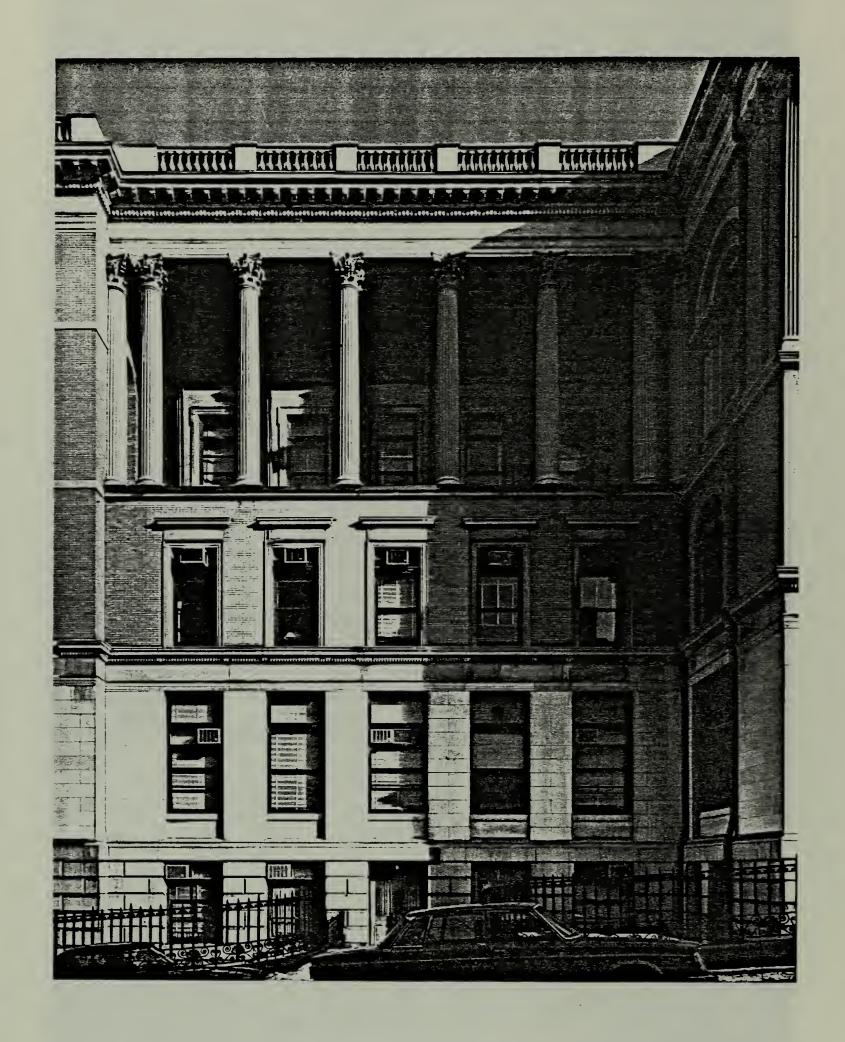


17

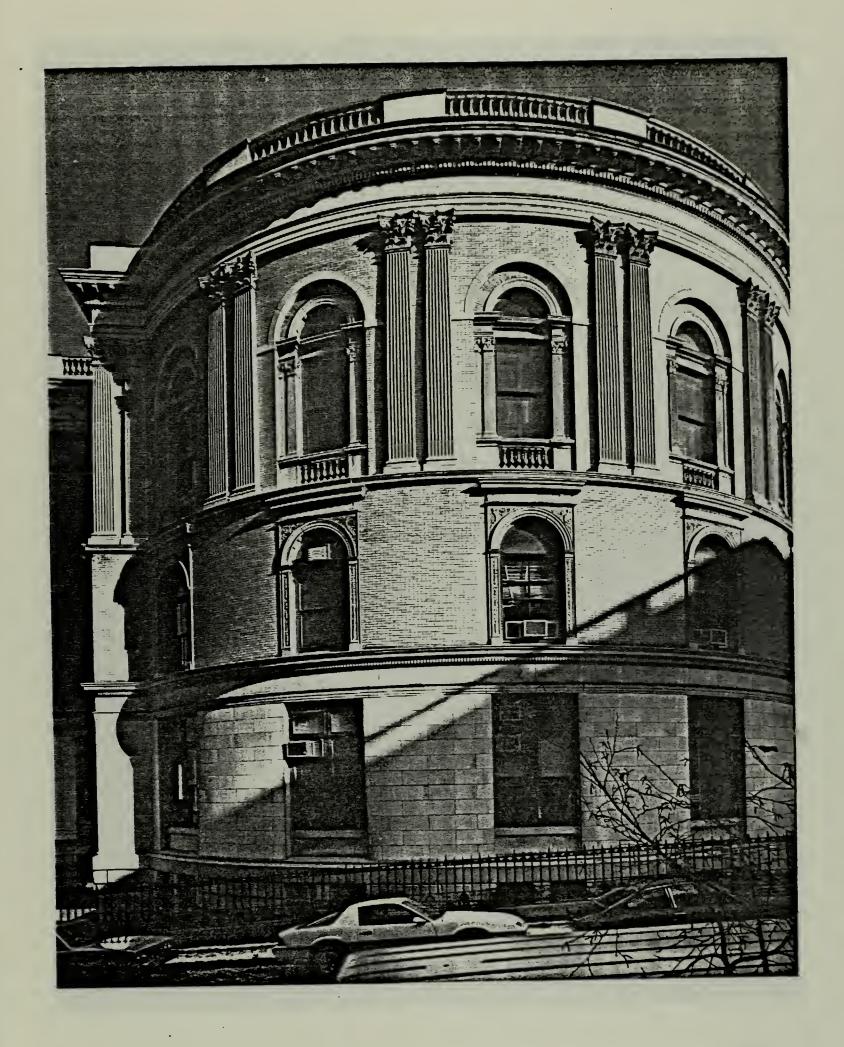
Brigham extension, west elevation.



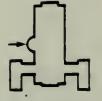
Brigham extension, west elevation.

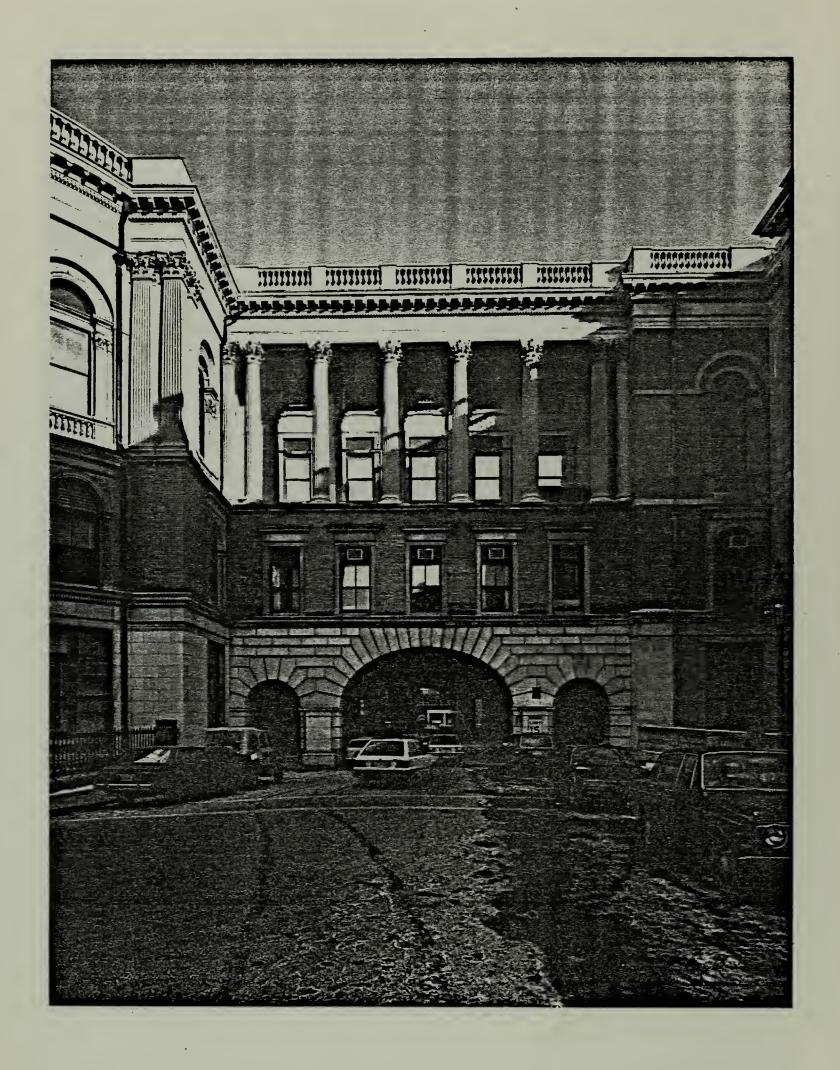


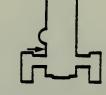


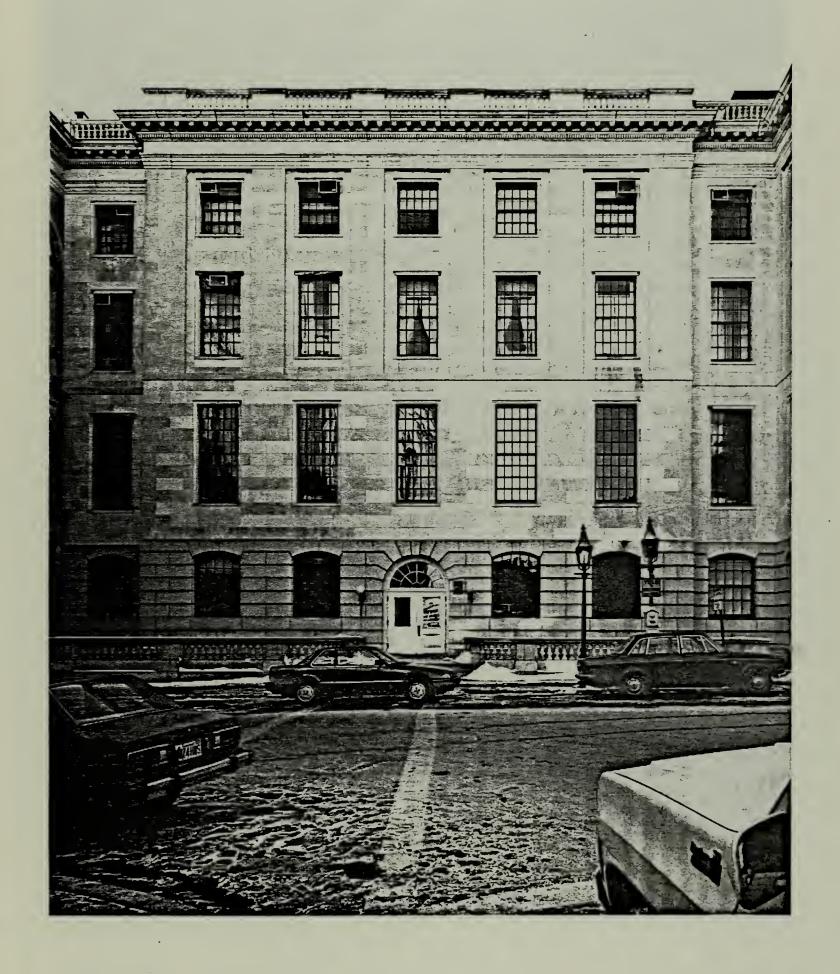


Brigham extension, west elevation showing exterior of House of Representatives.

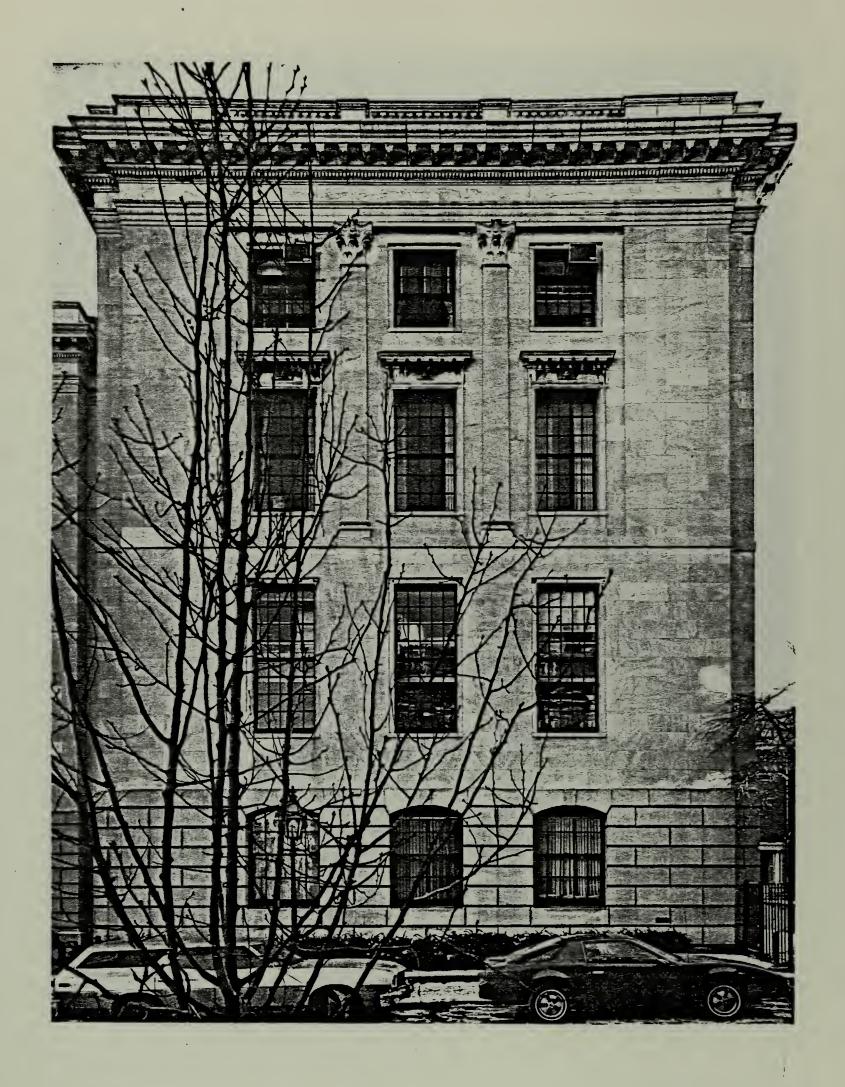


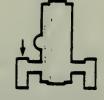






West wing, north elevation.

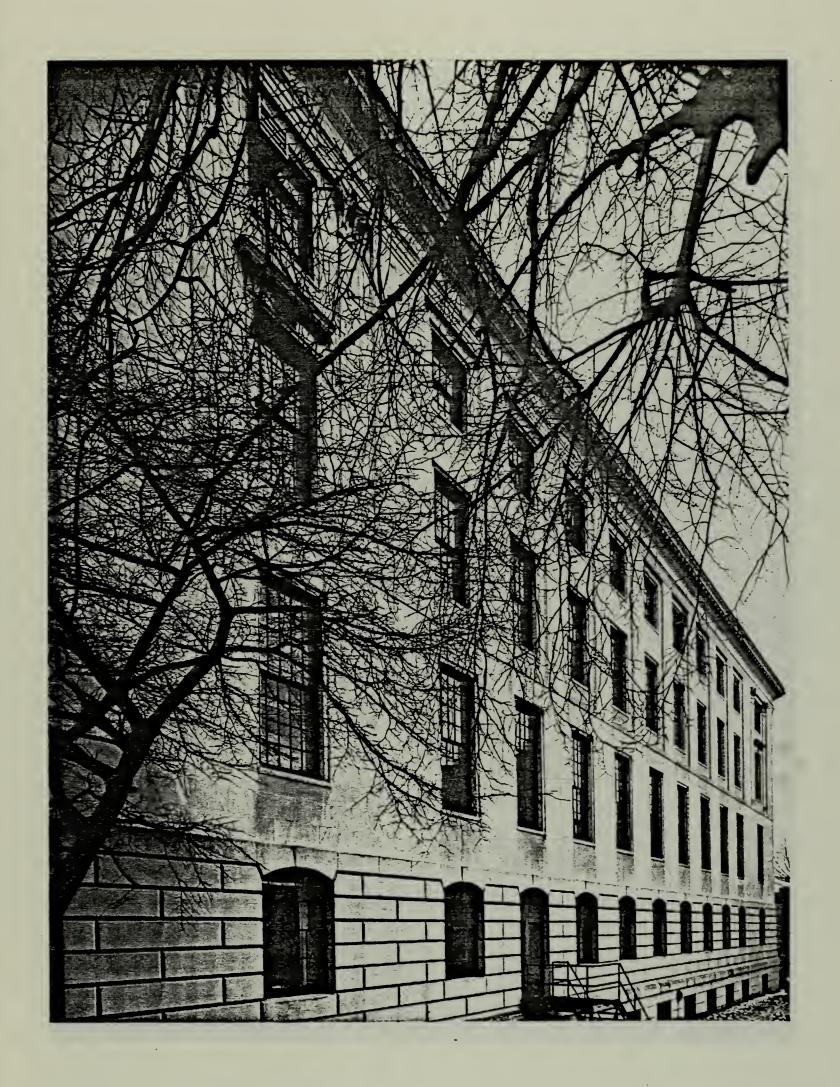




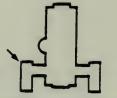
West wing, north elevation.

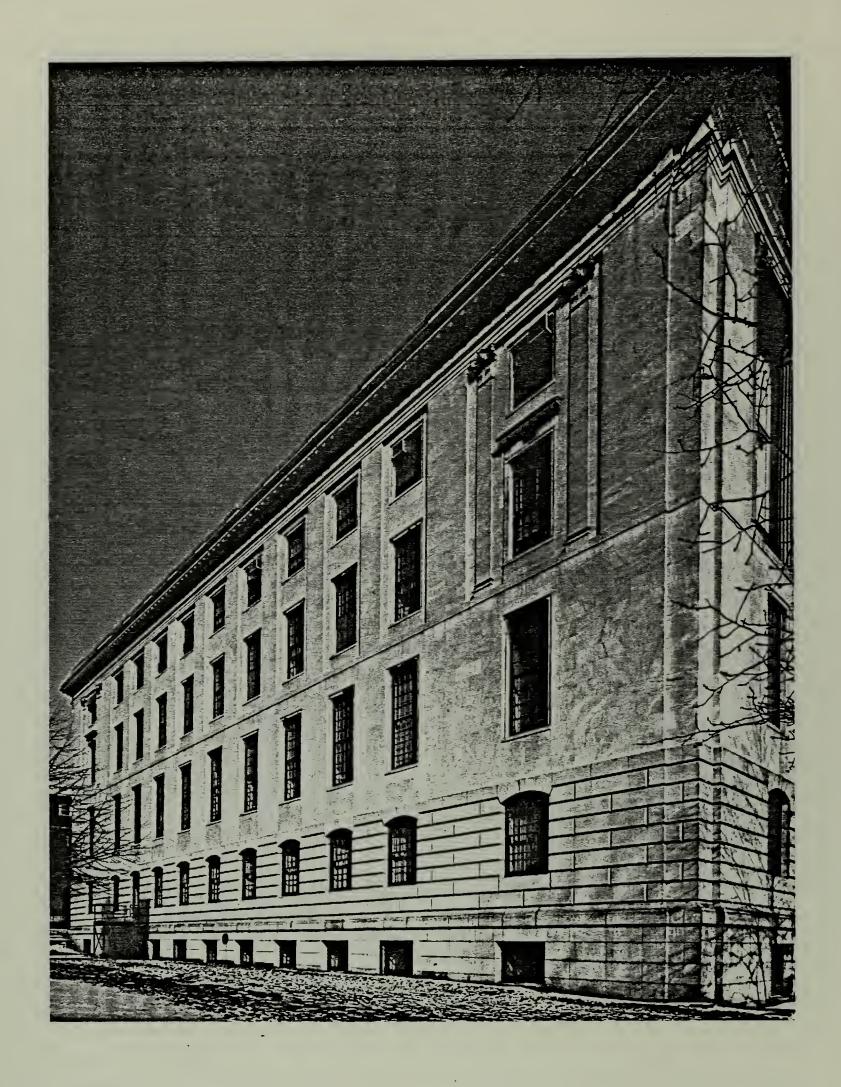
Source: Milltown Graphics, 1984

23

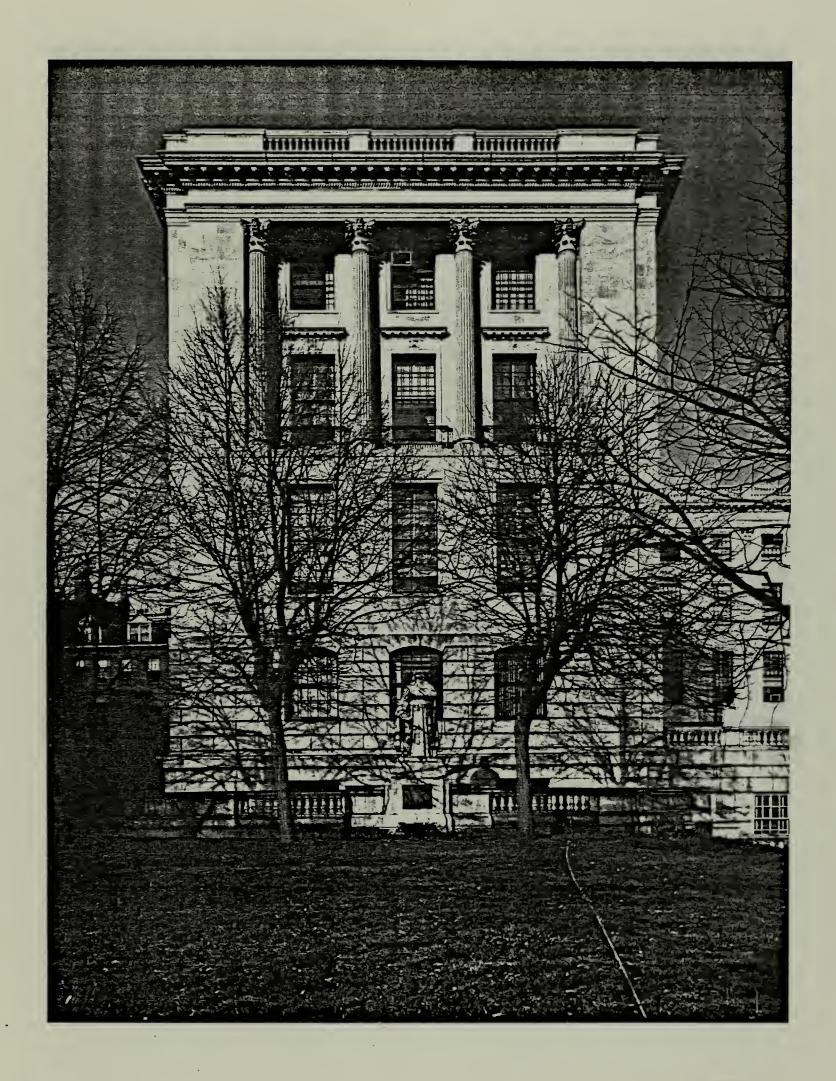


West wing, west elevation.

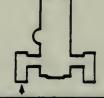


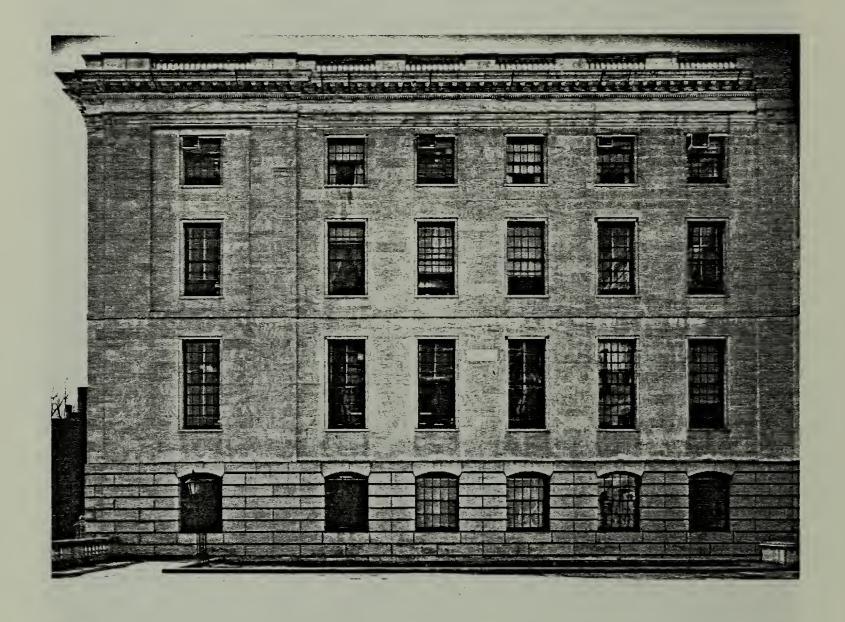






West wing, south elevation.

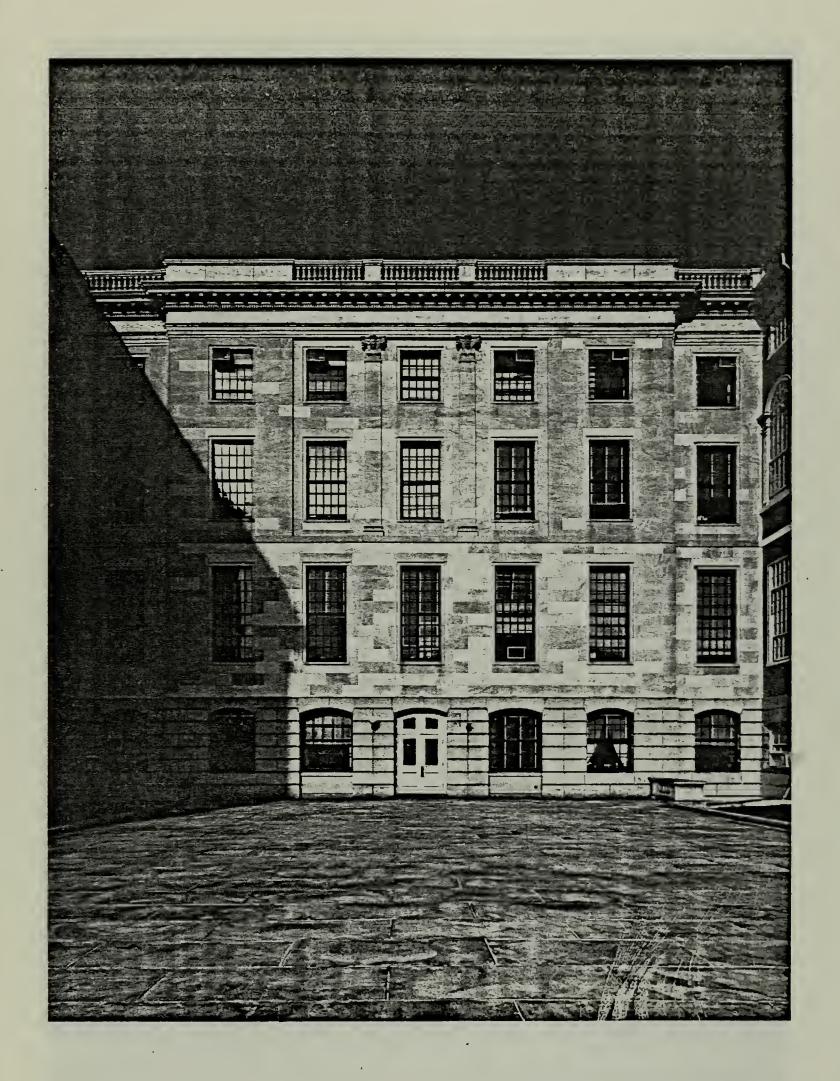






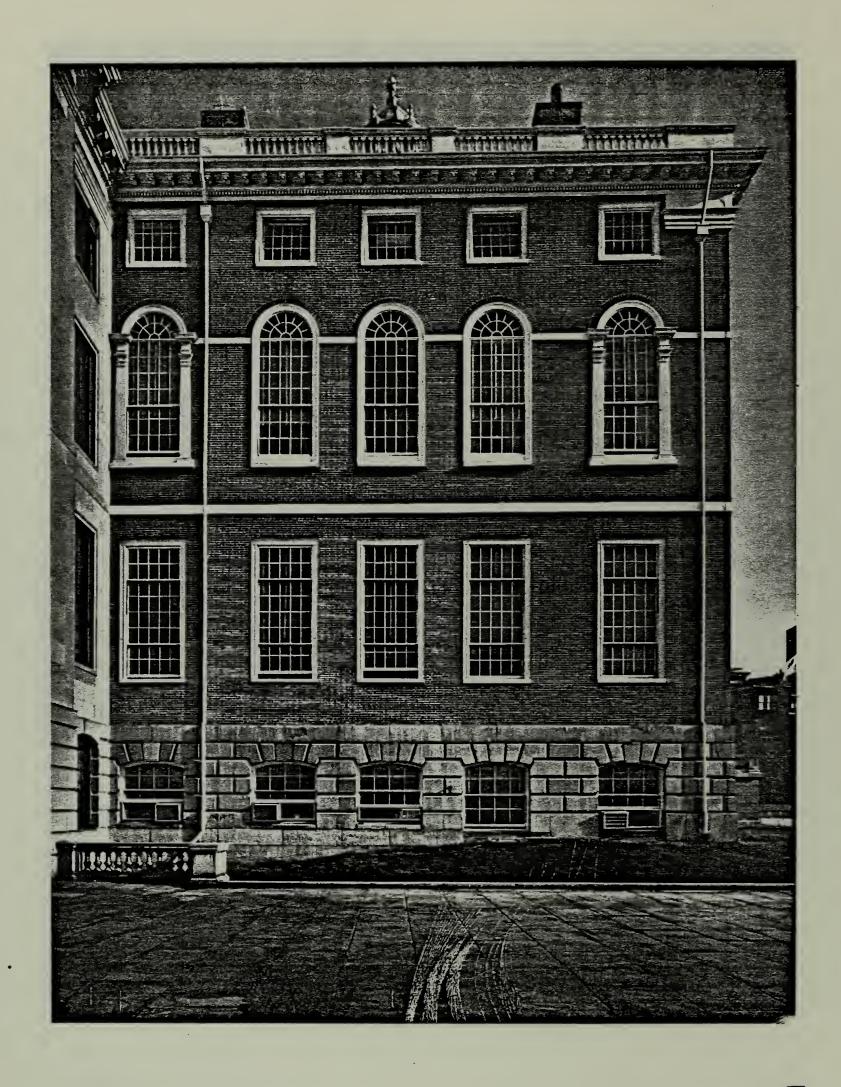
West wing, east elevation.

Source: Milltown Graphics, 1984



West wing, south elevation

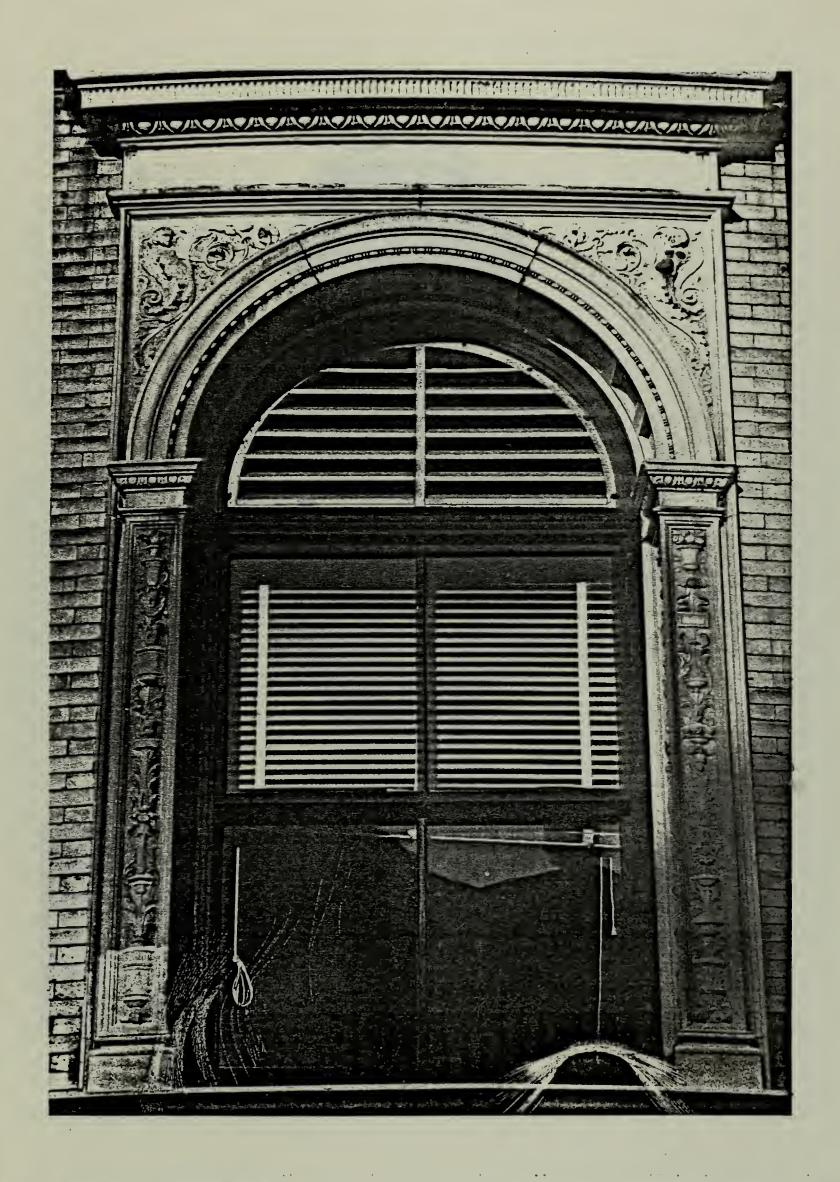




Bulfinch building, west elevation.

Source: Milltown Graphics



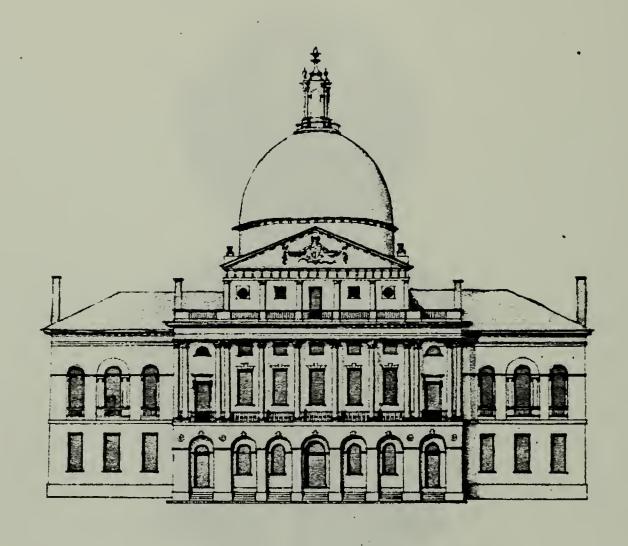


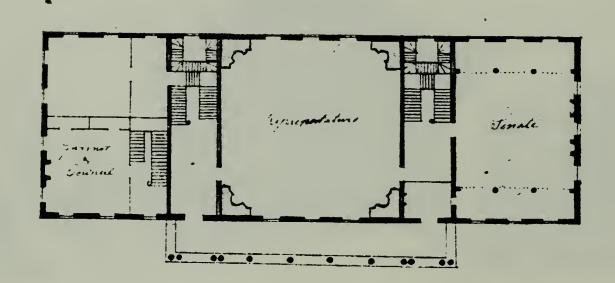
Brigham extension, window detail.

Source: Milltown Graphics, 1984



Brigham extension, light standard at Ashburton entry.

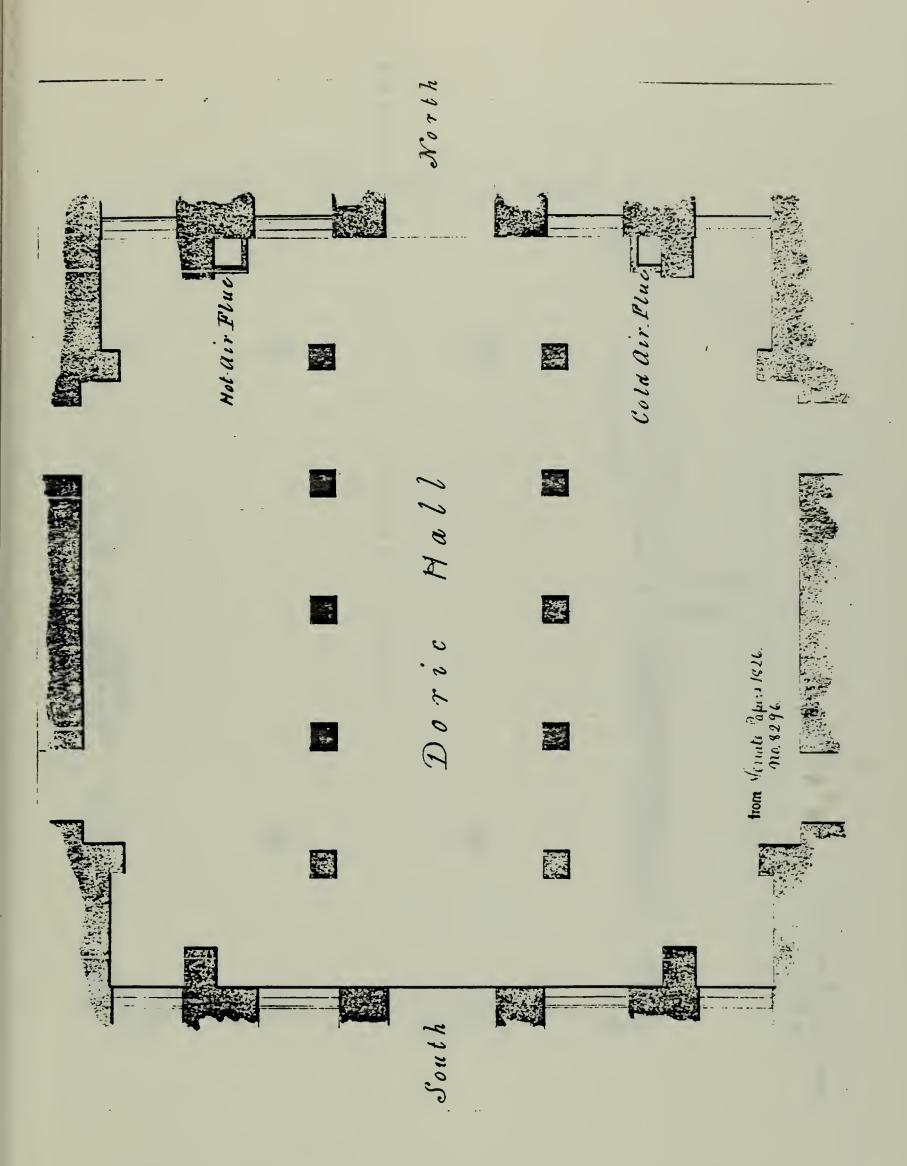




Clevelson and plan of the principal Story of the new Hille House in British.

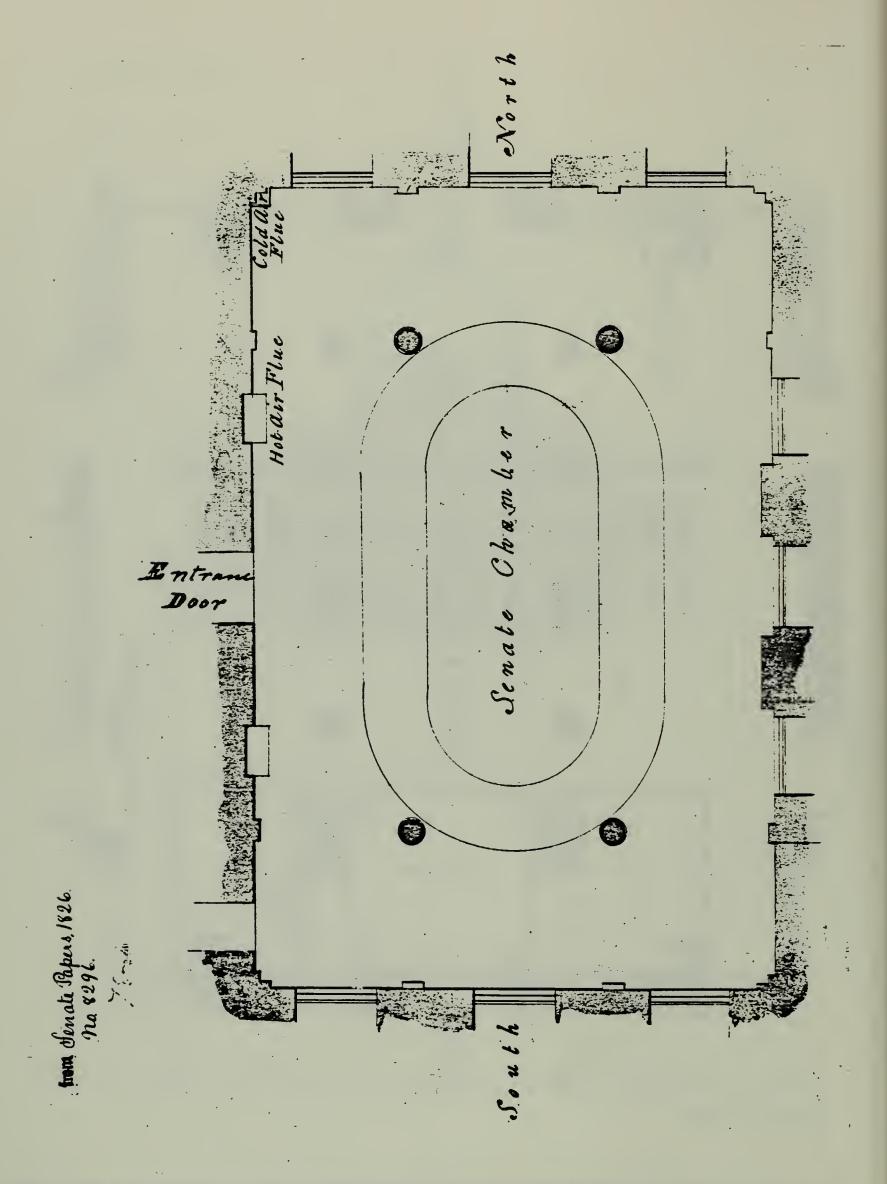
Plan and Elevation of the new State House by Charles Bulfinch c.

Source: New York Public Library

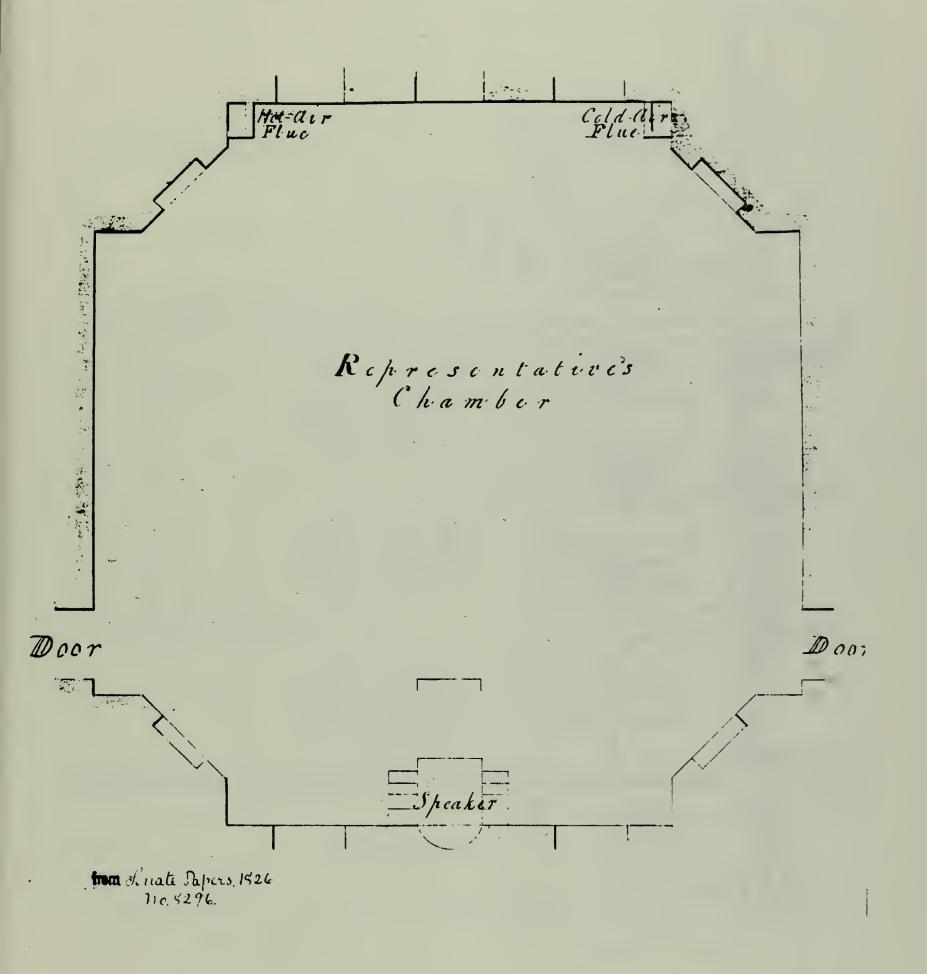


Plan of Doric Hall, 1826. Attributed to Alexander Parris.

2

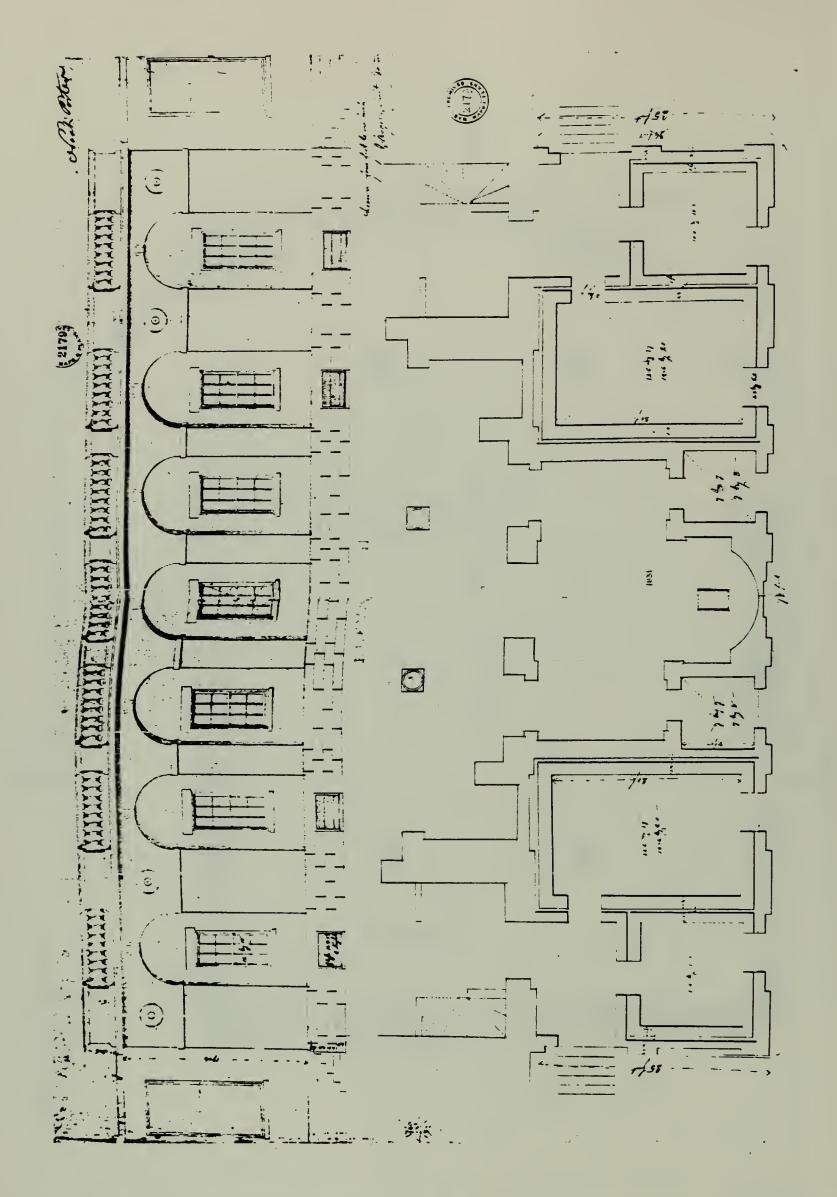


PLAN Plan of the Senate Chamber, 1826. Attributed to Alexander Parris.

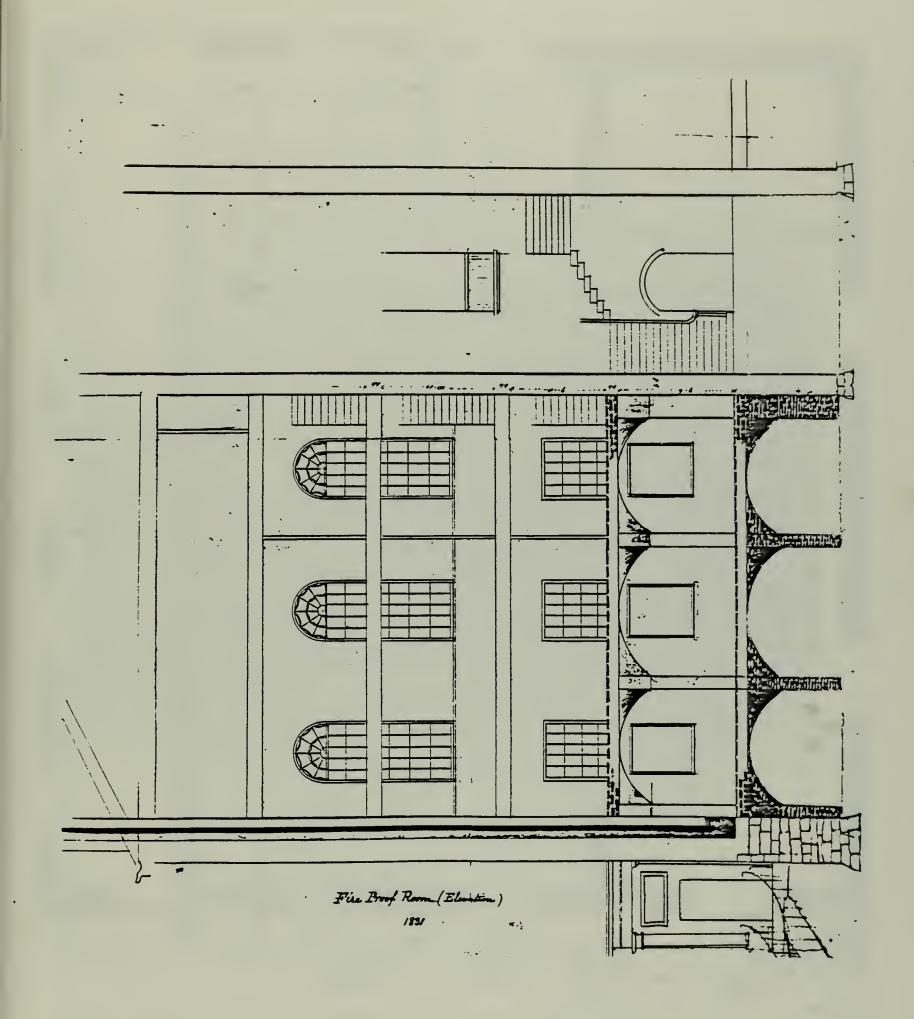


Plan of the Representative's Chamber, 1826. Attributed to Alexander Parris.

PLAN



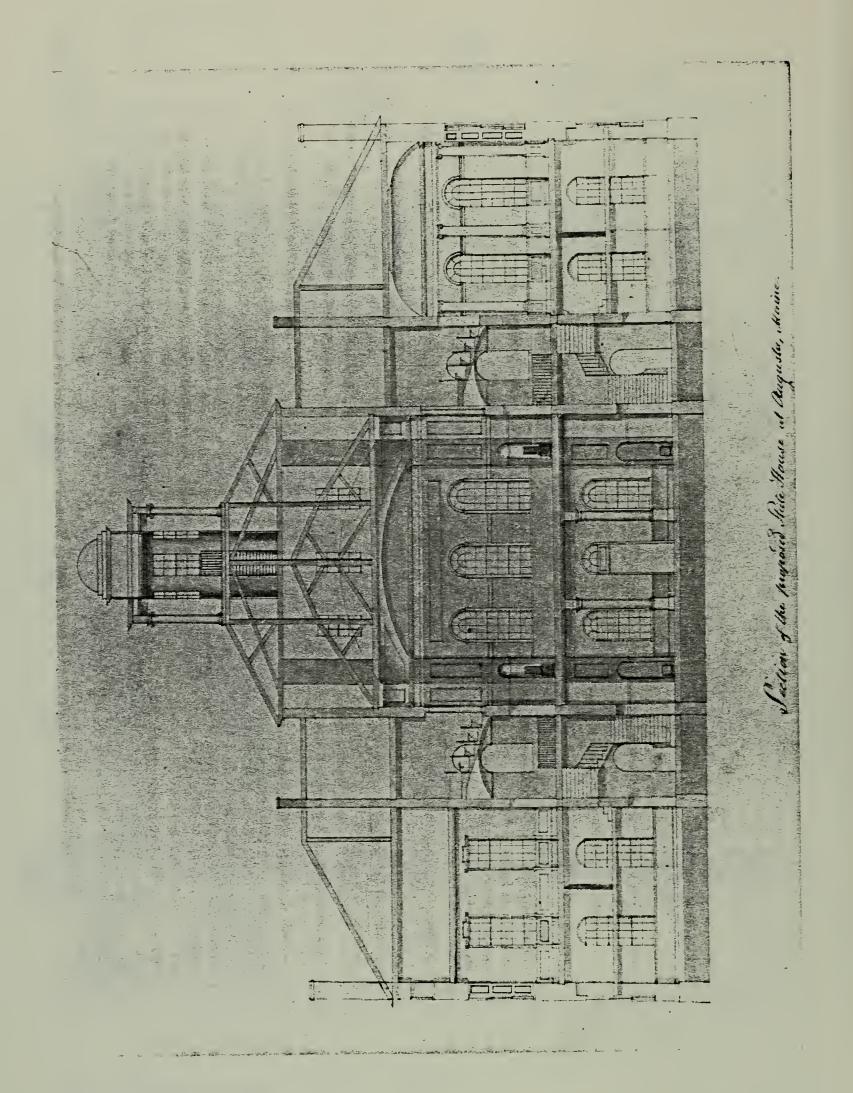
PLAN Plan of the fireproof addition to the State House, 1831, by Isaiah Rogers.



Elevation of the proposed fireproof room, West Wing of the State House, 1831, by Solomon Willard.

PLAN

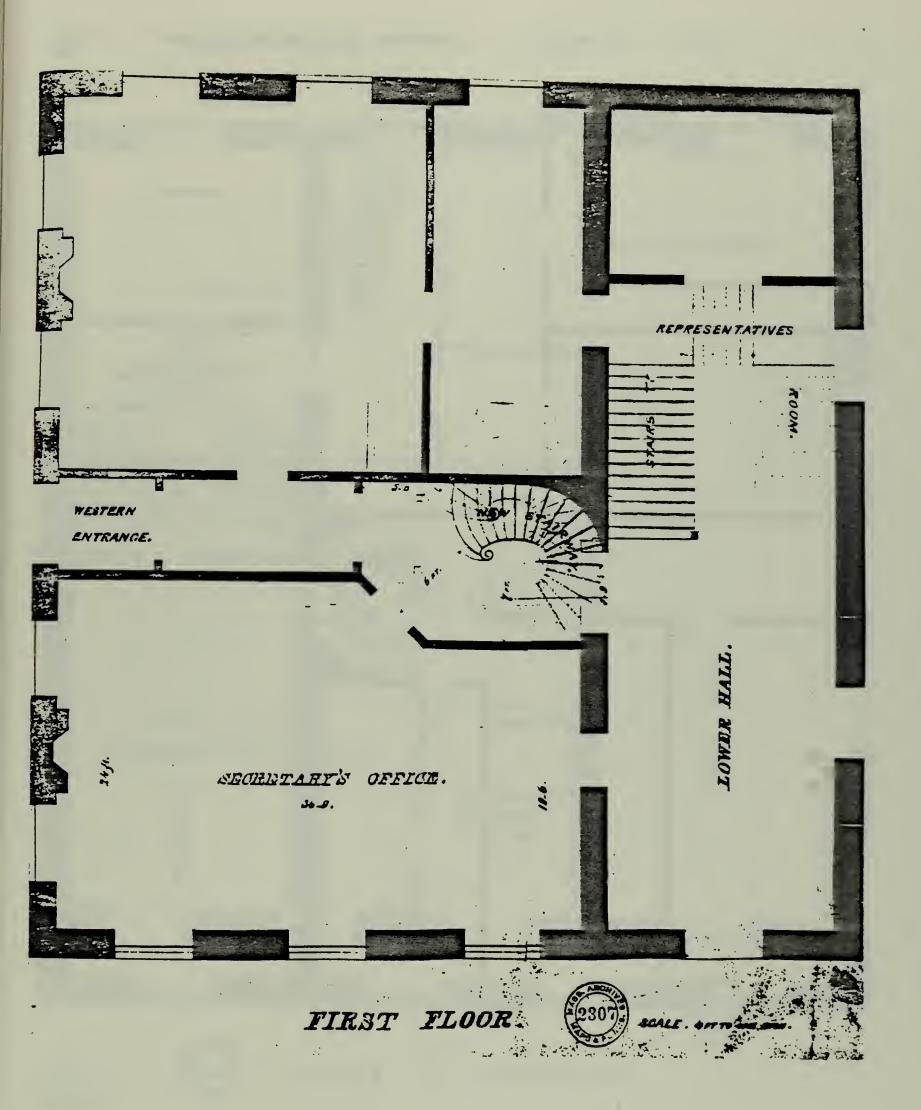
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT



7

Section of the proposed State House in Augusta, Maine, 1829-1832, by Charles Bulfinch. Note similarity of design to that of the Massachusetts State House and placement of intermediate story.

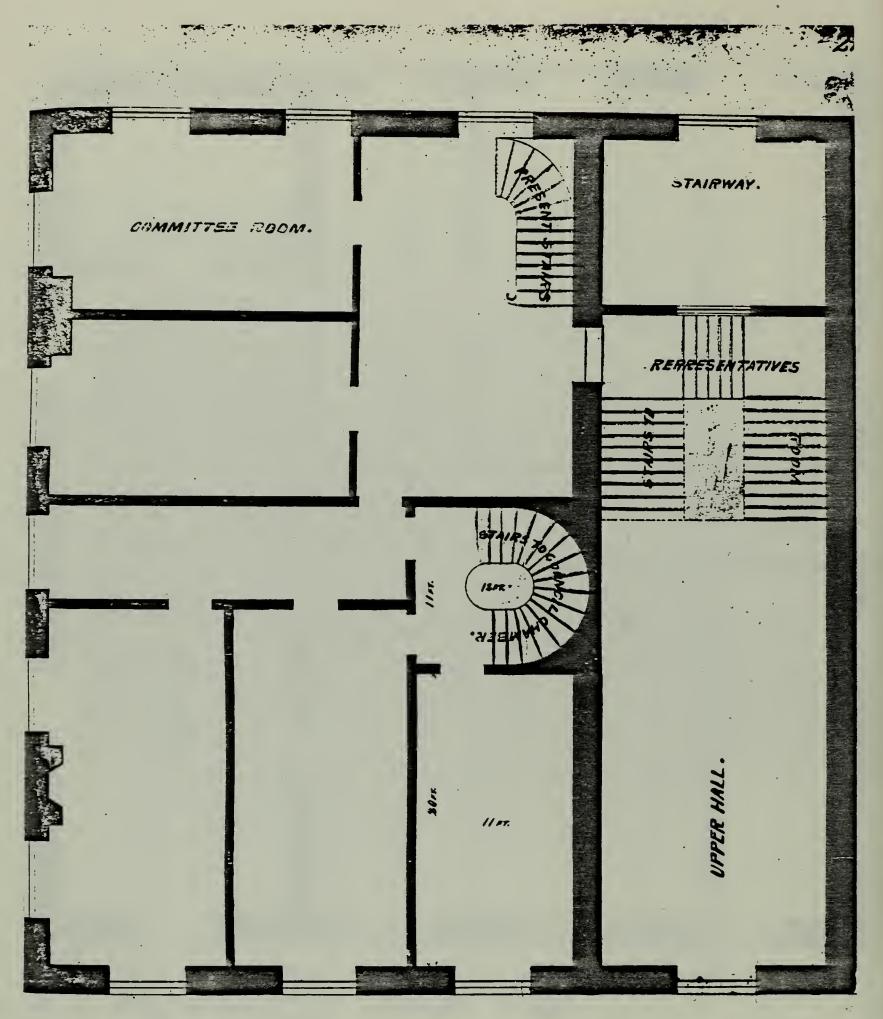
Source: Maine State Library



Plan of the First Floor, West Wing, 1837. Author unknown.

Source: Massachusetts Archives

PLAN 8

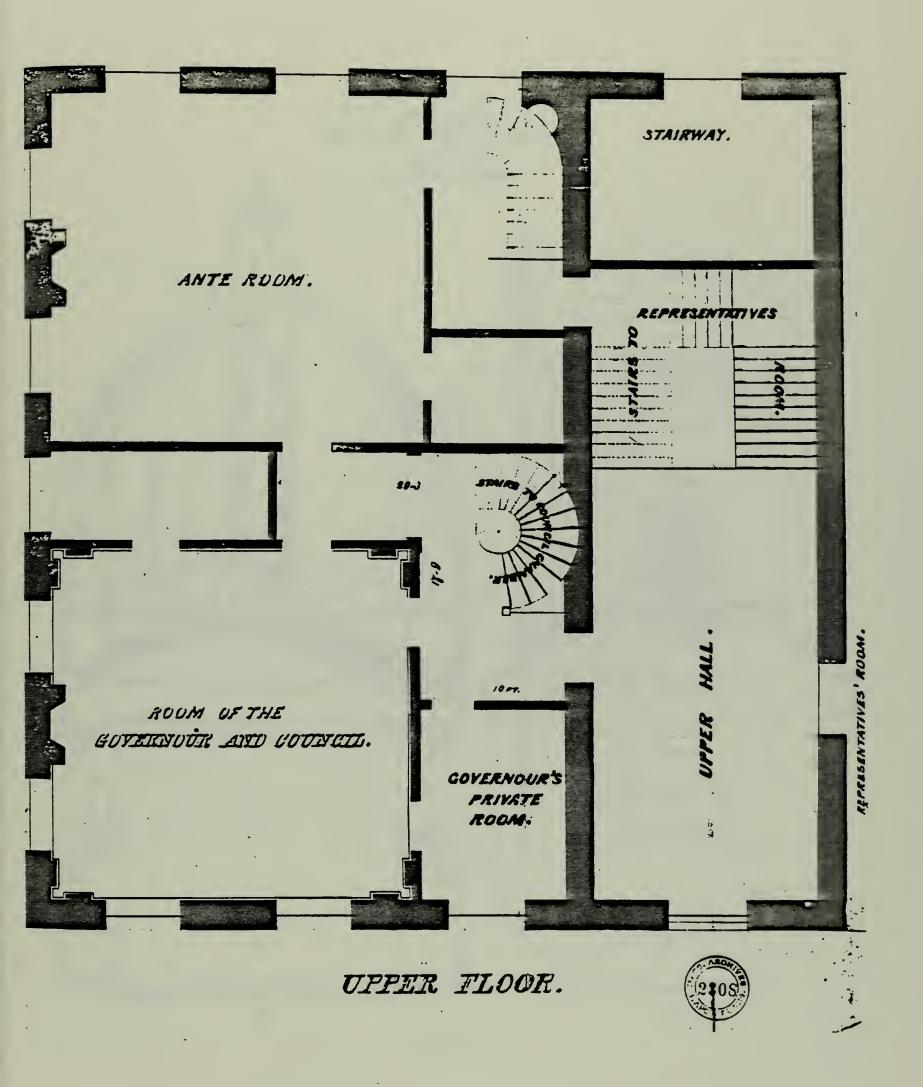


INTERMEDIATE FLOOR.



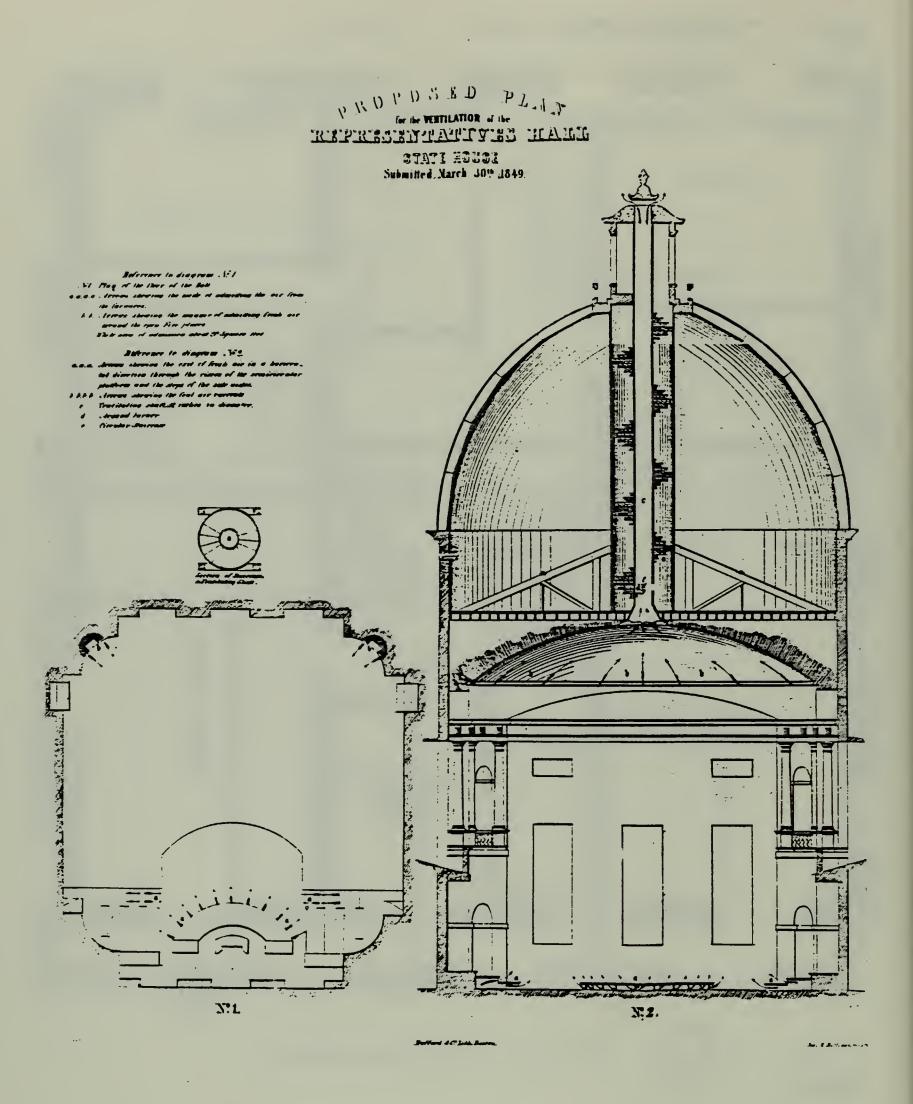


PLAN Plan of the Intermediate Floor, West Wing, 1837. Author unknown.



Plan of the Upper Floor, West Wing, 1837. Author unknown.

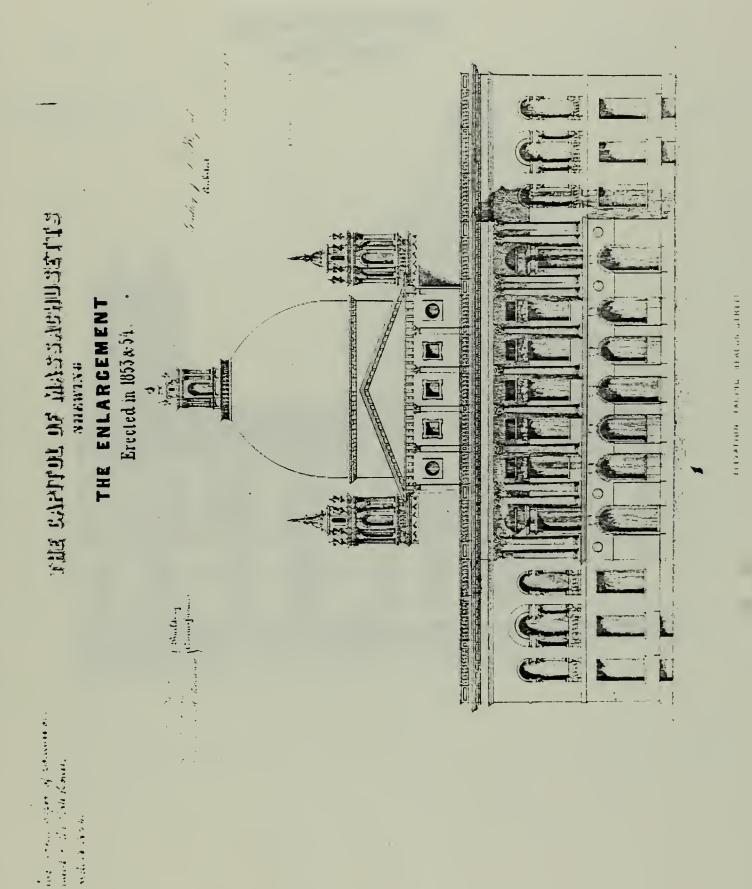
Source: Massachusetts Archives



Proposed plan for the Ventilation of the Representative's Hall, 1849, by Joseph E. Billings.

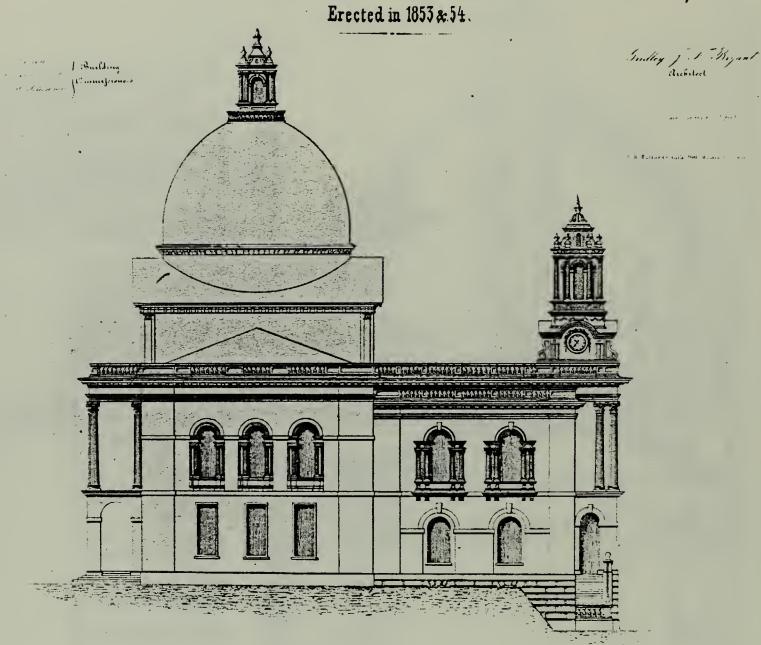
Source: House Document No. 117 of 1849.





South Elevation of the State House, 1853-1854, by Gridley J. F. Bryant.

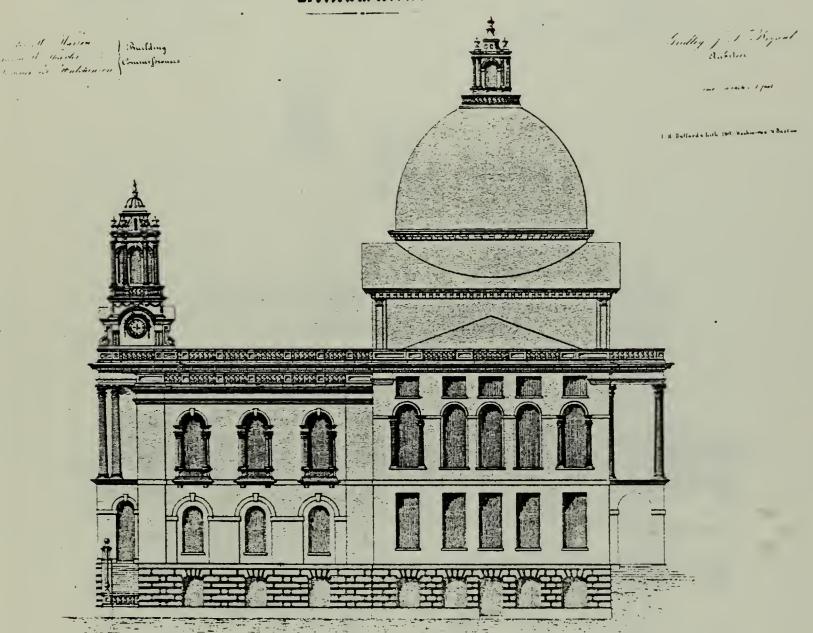
THE ENLARGEMENT



East Elevation of the State House, 1853-1854, by Gridley J. F. Bryant.

THE ENLARGEMENT

Erected in 1853 & 54.



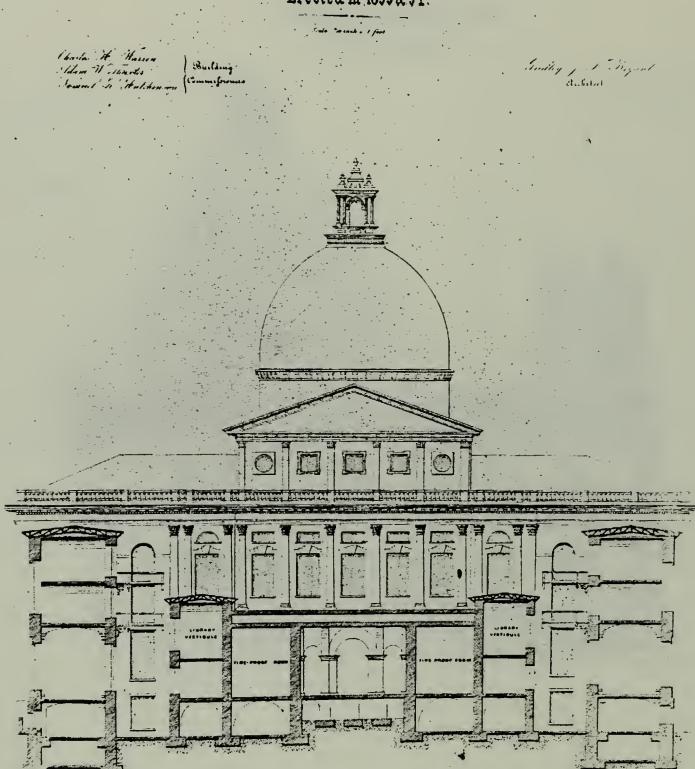
ELEVATION FACING WEST-

West Elevation of the State House, 1853-1854, by Gridley J. F. Bryant.

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THE ENLARGEMENT

Erected in 1853 & 54.



VERTICAL LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF LIFE & H. LOOKING SOUTH

Section of the State House at the rear of the Bulfinch Building, 1853-1854, by Gridley J. F. Bryant.

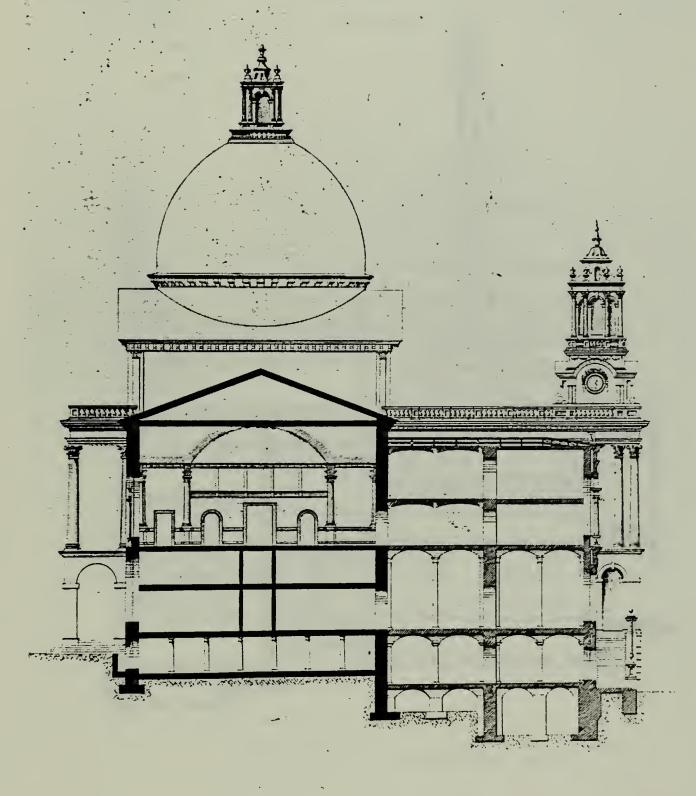
Source: Massachusetts Archives

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THE ENLARGEMENT

Erected in 1853 & 54.

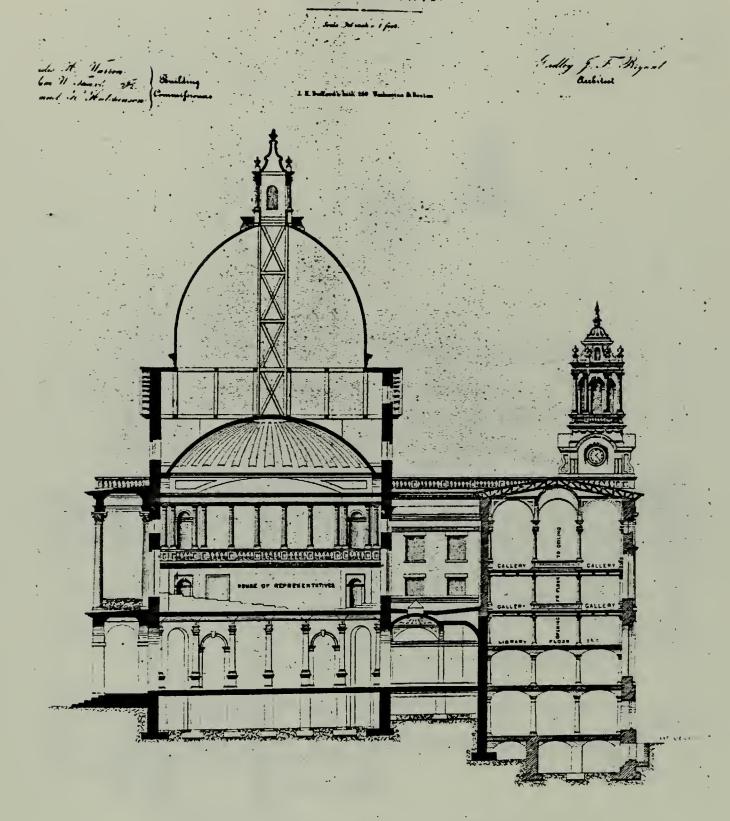


Section of the State House through the Senate Chamber, 1853-1854, by Gridley J. F. Bryant.

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THE ENLARGEMENT

Erected in 1853 & 54.



VERTICAL TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE C.D. LOOKING WEST

Section of the State House through the Representatives' Hall, 1853-1854, by Gridley J. F. Bryant.

Source: Massachusetts Archives

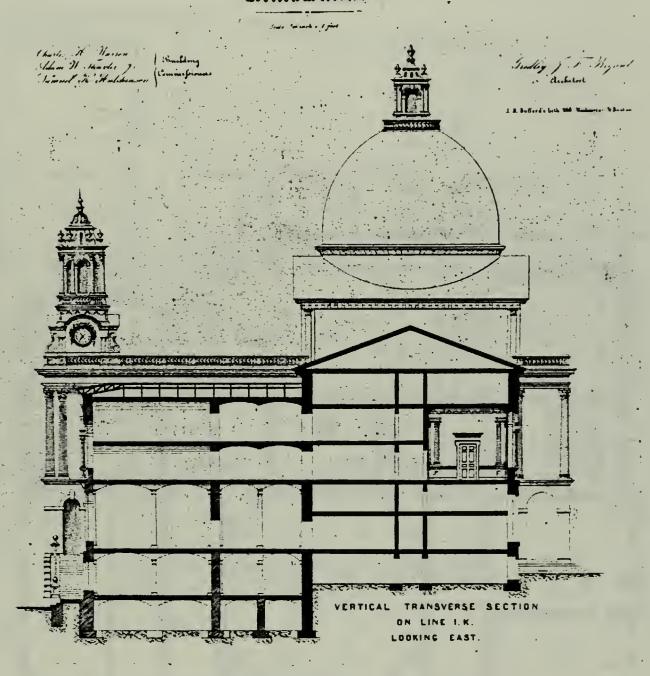
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

HISTORIC DRAWINGS

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THE ENLARGEMENT

Erected in 1853 & 54.



Section of the State House through the Council Chamber, 1853-1854, by Gridley J. F. Bryant.

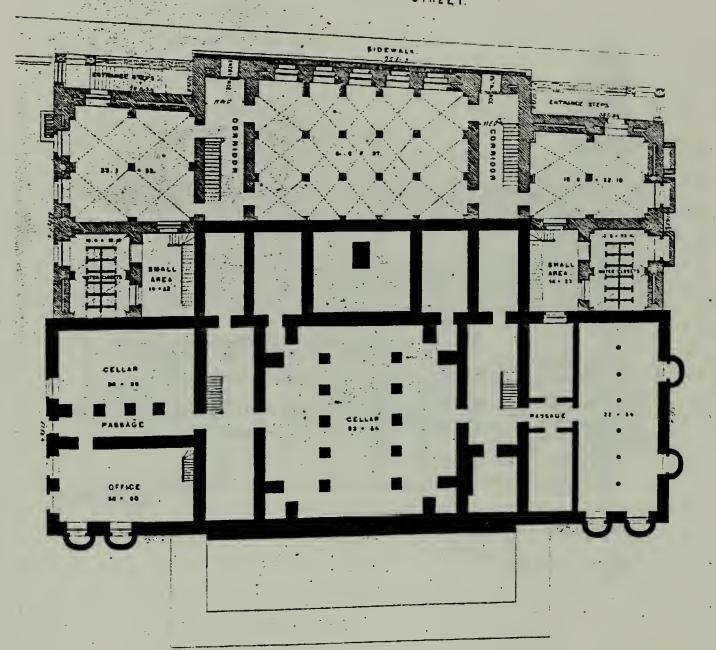


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THE ENLARCEMENT

· Erected in 1853 & 54.

MOUNT VERNON STREET.



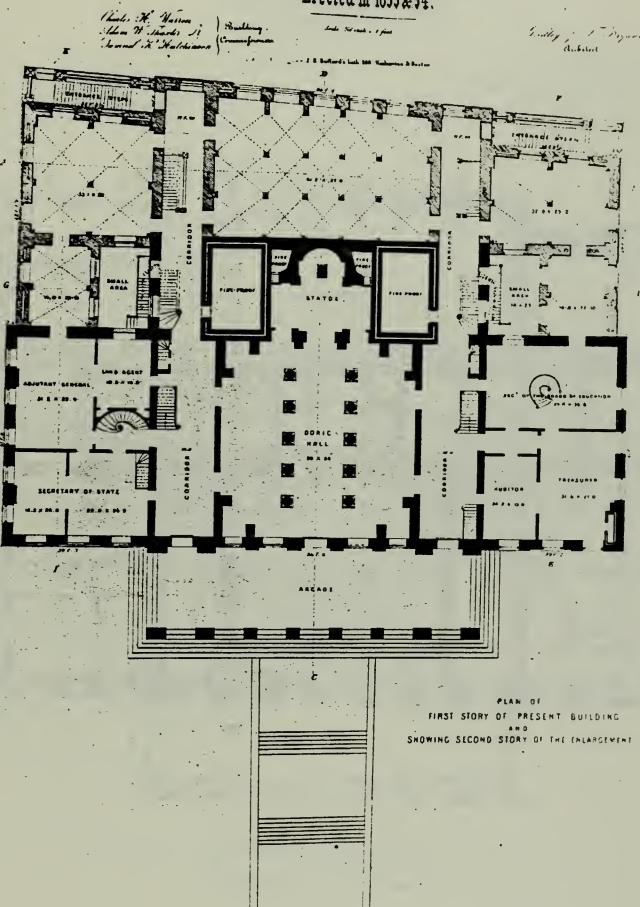
Plan of the cellar, 1853-1854, by Gridley J. F. Bryant.



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THE ENLARGEMENT

Erected in 1853 & 54.



Plan of the First Floor, 1853-1854, by Gridley J. F. Bryant.

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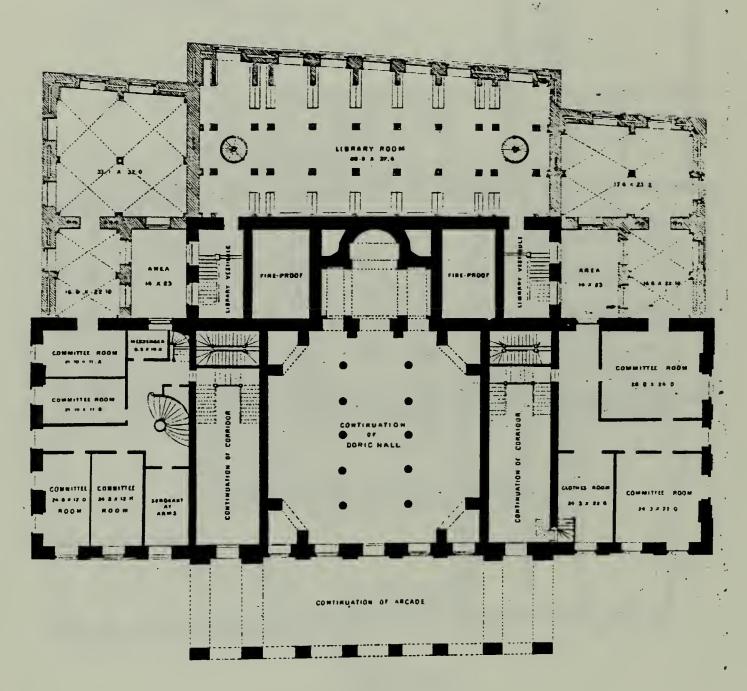
THE ENLARGEMENT

Erected in 1853 & 54.

Them It Martin Building Commisponers.

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PLAN.OF

FIRST INTERMEDIATE STORY OF PRESENT BUILDING
AND
SHOWING LIBRARY STORY IN THE INLARGEMENT.

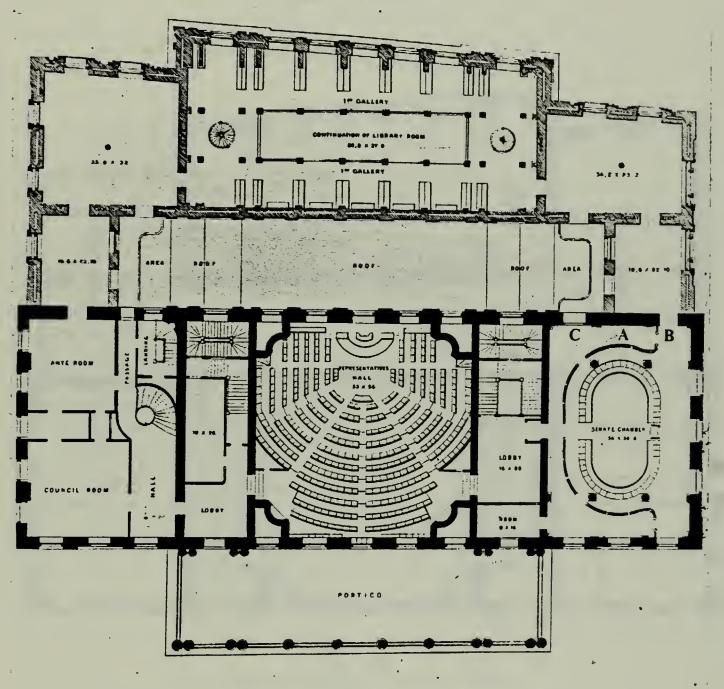
Plan of the first intermediate story, 1853-1854, by Gridley J. F. Bryant.

THE SHALL OF MUSSICH AS THE STATE TO SERVE

THE ENLARGEMENT

Erected in 1853 & 54.

Building



SECOND STORY OF PRESENT BUILDING

SHOWING THIRD STORY OF THE ENLARGEMENT

Plan of the Second Story, 1853-1854, by Gridley J. F. Bryant.

Source: Massachusetts Archives

HISTORIC DRAWINGS

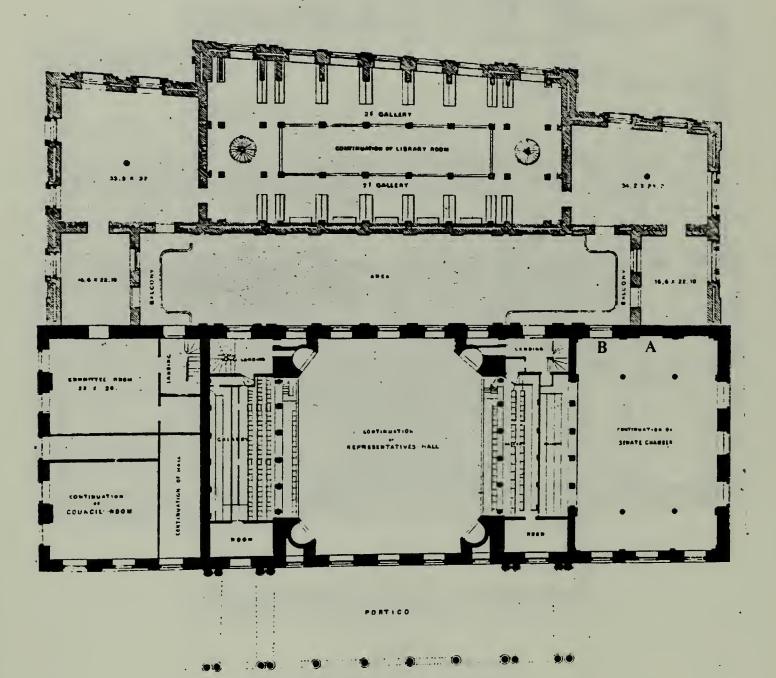


CLIECHNORESUM IN INITARE ENLY

THE ENLARGEMENT

Erected in 1853 & 54.

Charles Il Marrow !!



SHOWING FULFIL STORY OF THE ENLARGEMENT

Plan of the second intermediate story, 1853-1854, by Gridley J. F. Bryant.

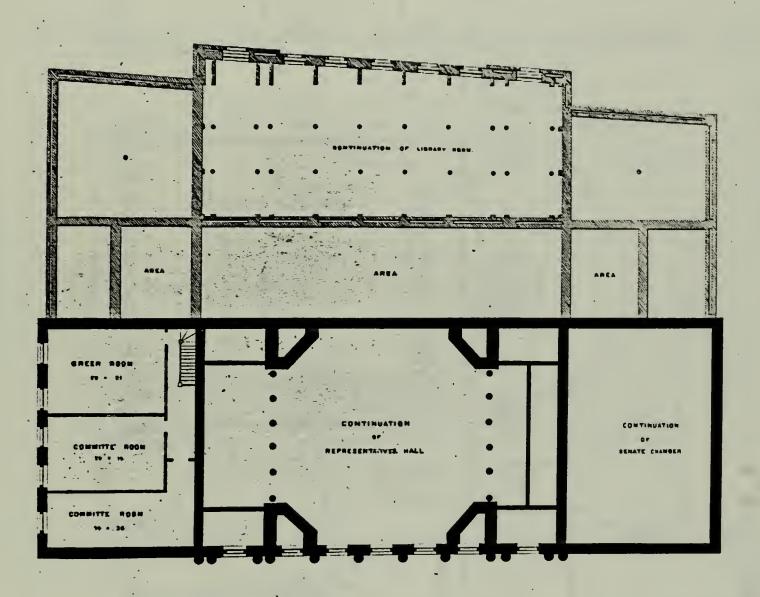
VIII CAPROL OF WASSACHUSETTS 2309

THE ENLARGEMENT

Erected in 1853 & 54.

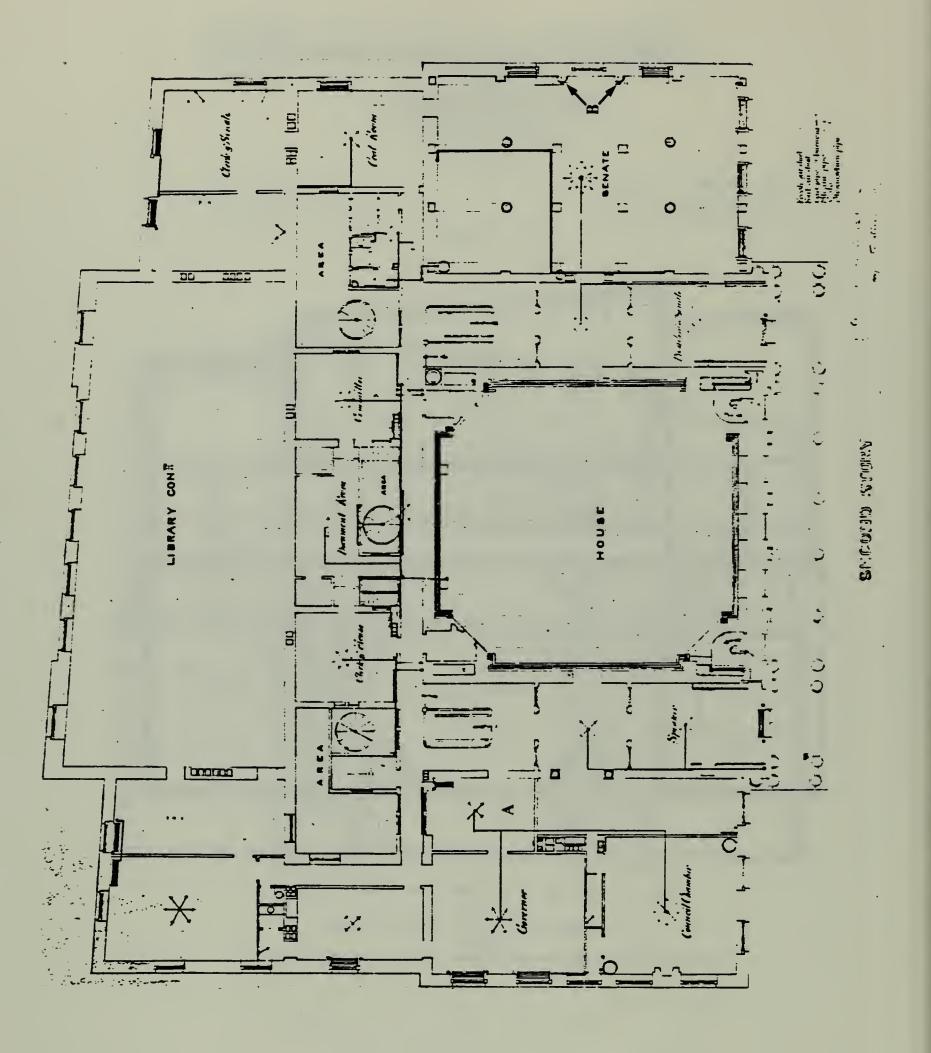
Charles H. Wassen Building Commission Commission

Gudley & F. Bryant



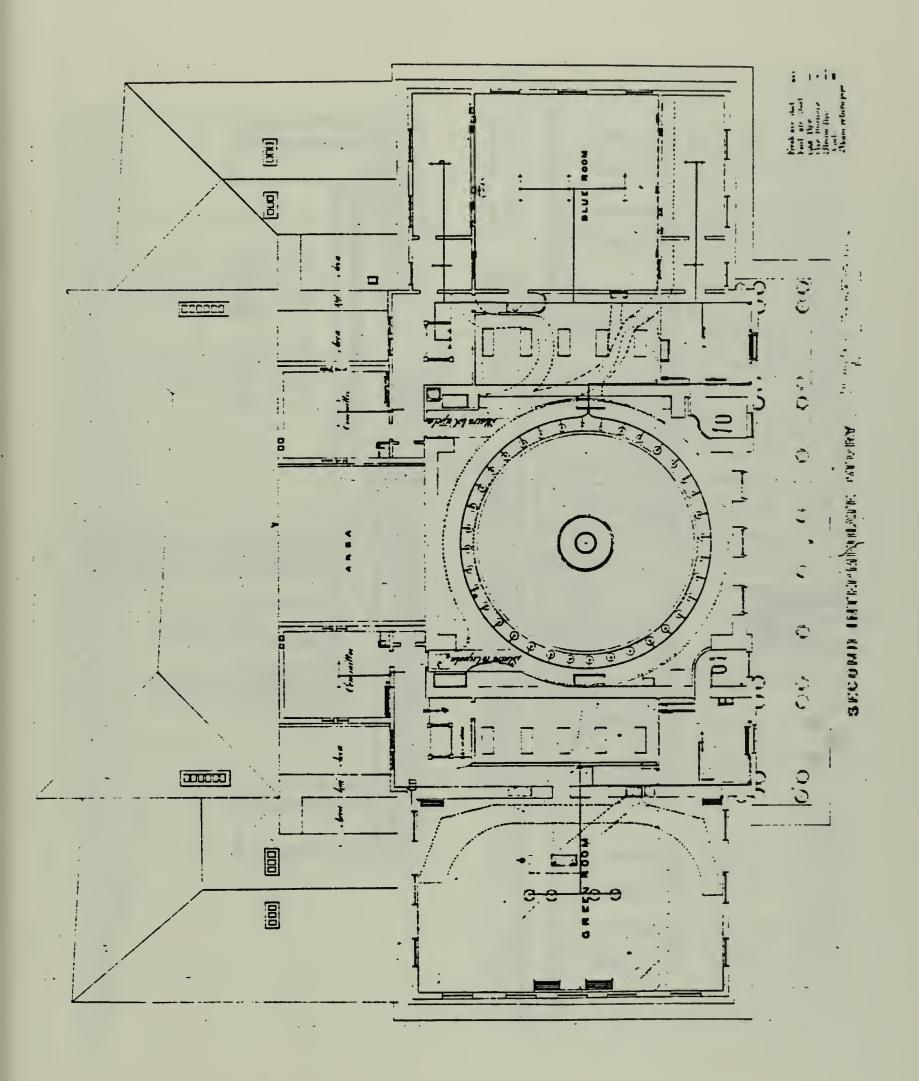
THIRD INTERMEDIATE STORY OF PRESENT BUILDING AND SHOWING CONTINUATION OF FOURTH STORY OF THE ENLARGEMENT.

Plan of the third intermediate story, 1853-1854, by Gridley J. F. Bryant.



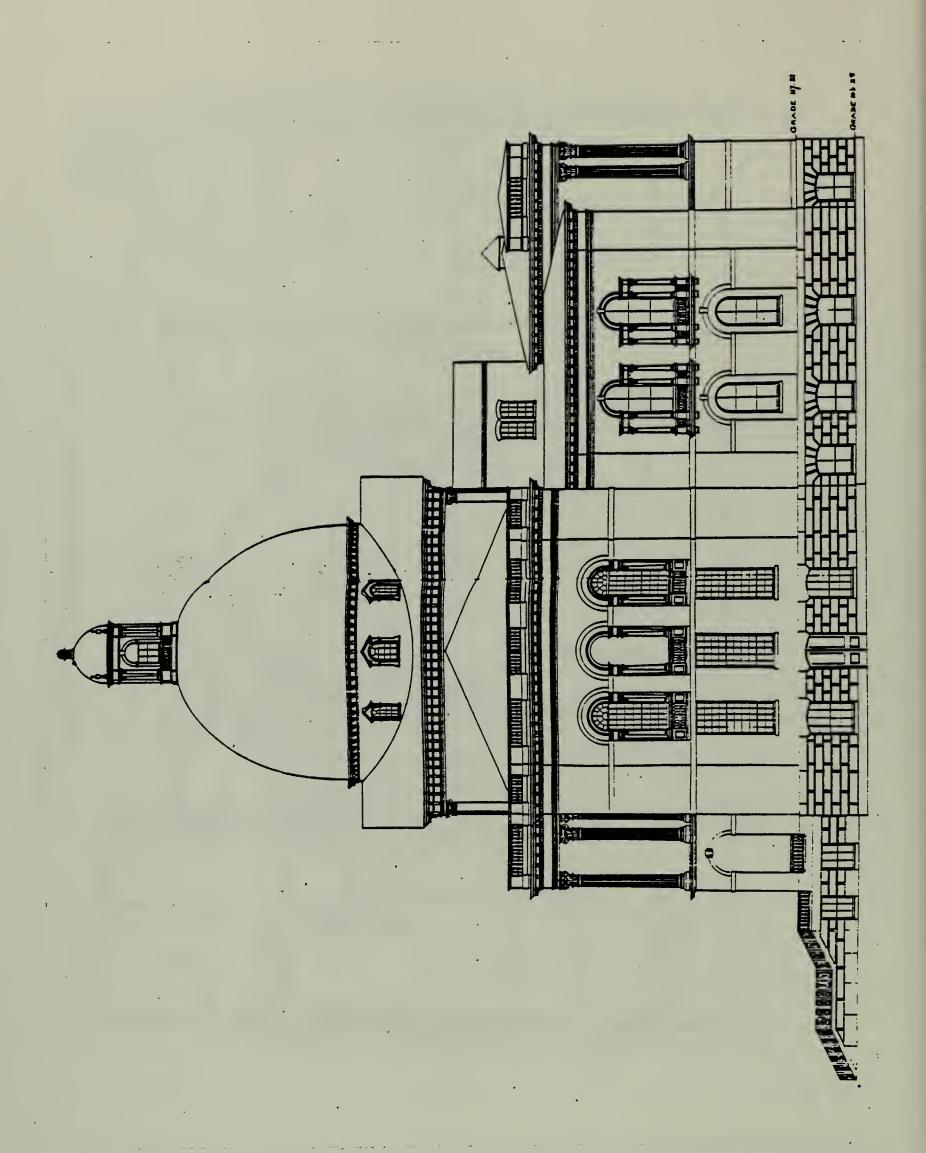
Plan of the Second Story of the State House, 1867, by William Washburn, showing proposed alterations.

Source: Massachusetts Archives

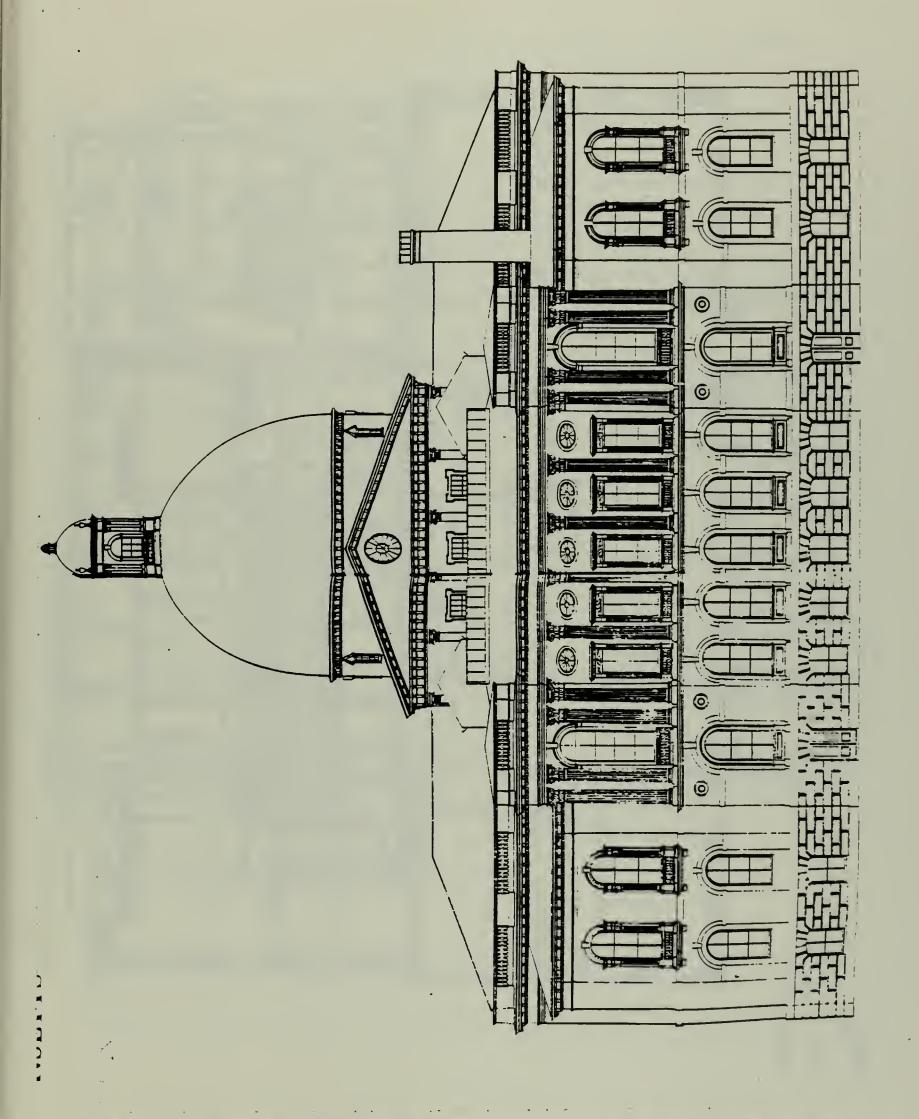


Plan of the Second Intermediate Story of the State House, 1867, by William Washburn. Note arrangement of ventilation ducts.

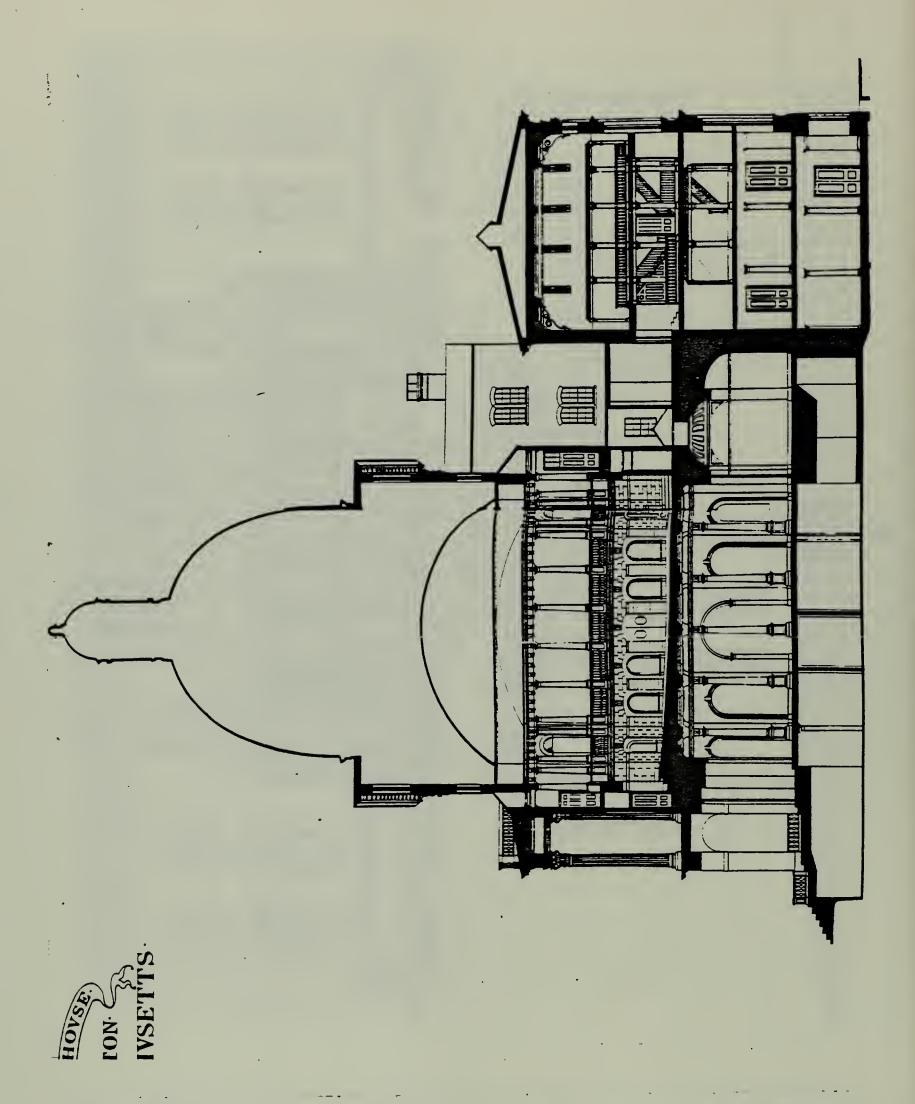
26



East Elevation of the State House, 1888, measured and drawn by Brigham and Spofford, architects.

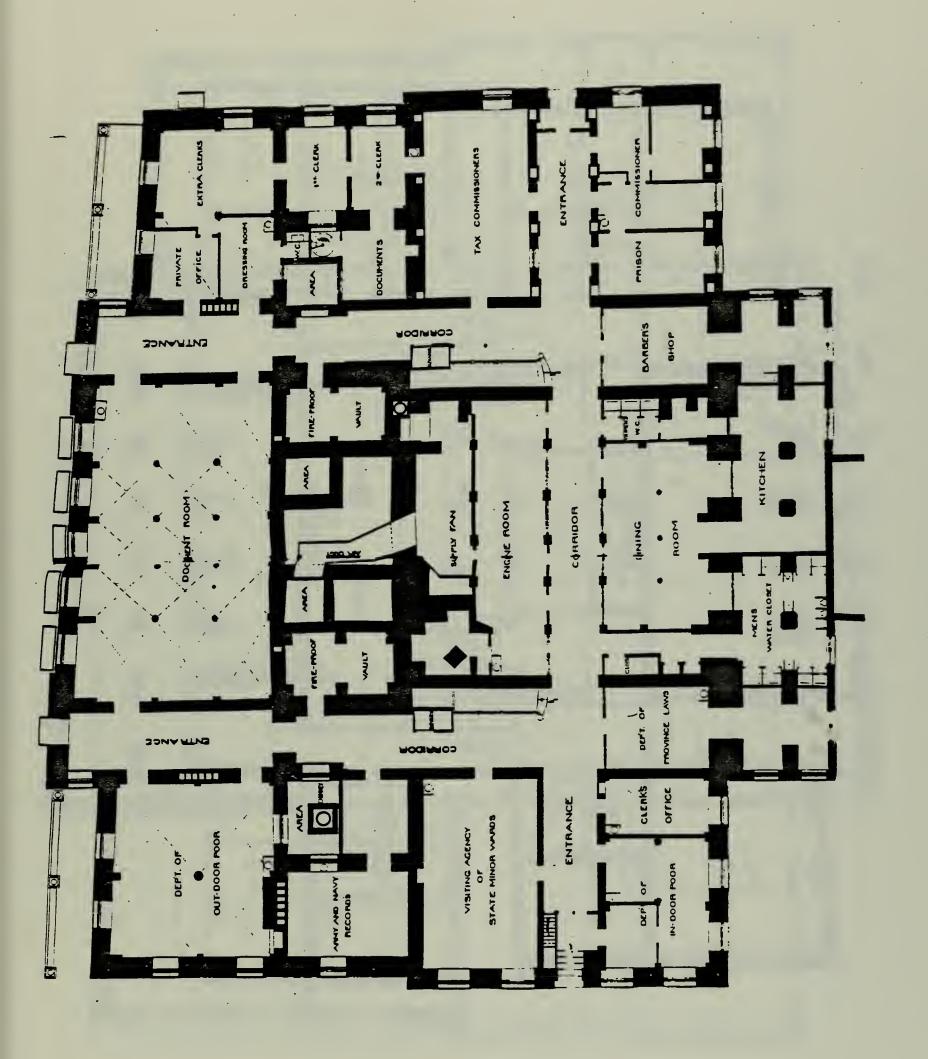


North Elevation of the State House, 1888, measured and drawn by Brigham and Spofford, architects.

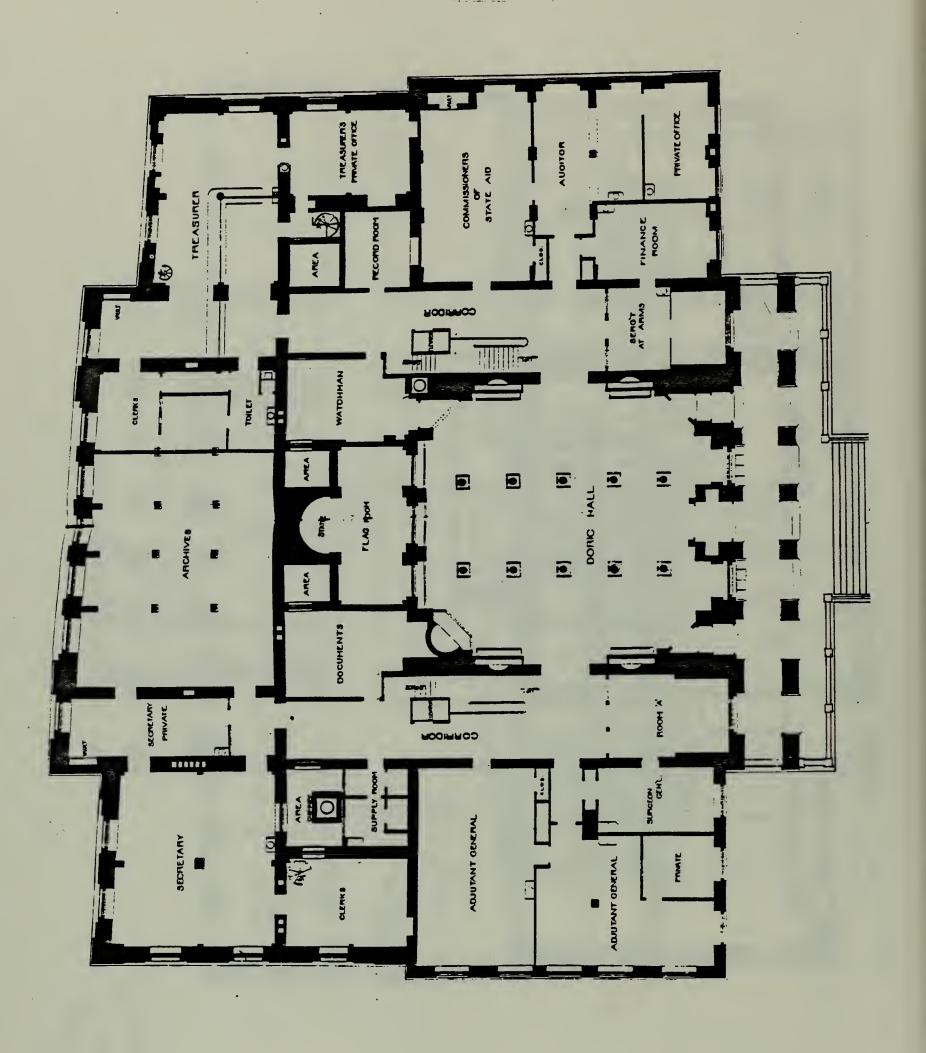


29

Transverse Section through the Representatives' Hall, 1888, measured and drawn by Brigham and Spofford, architects.

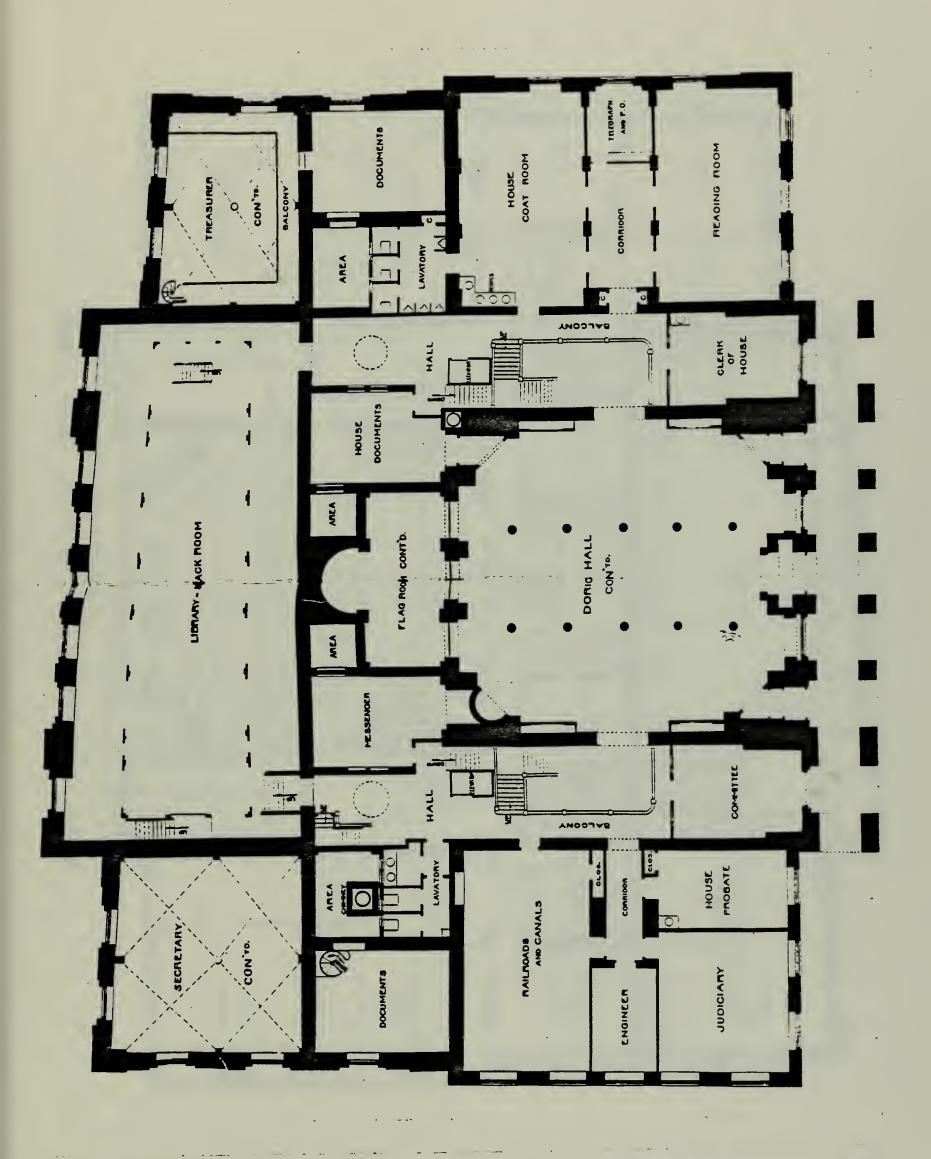


Basement, 1888, measured and drawn by Brigham and Spofford, architects.

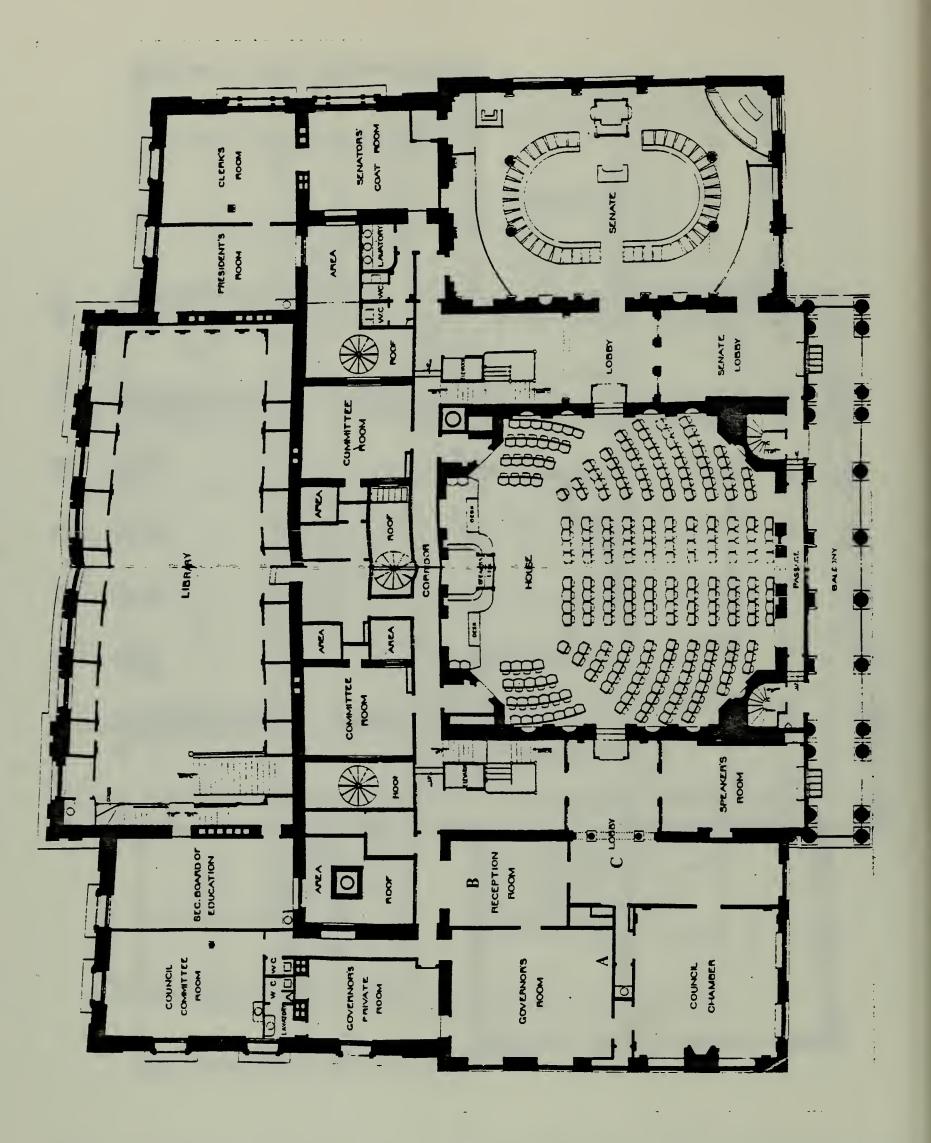


First Floor, 1888, measured and drawn by Brigham and Spofford, architects.

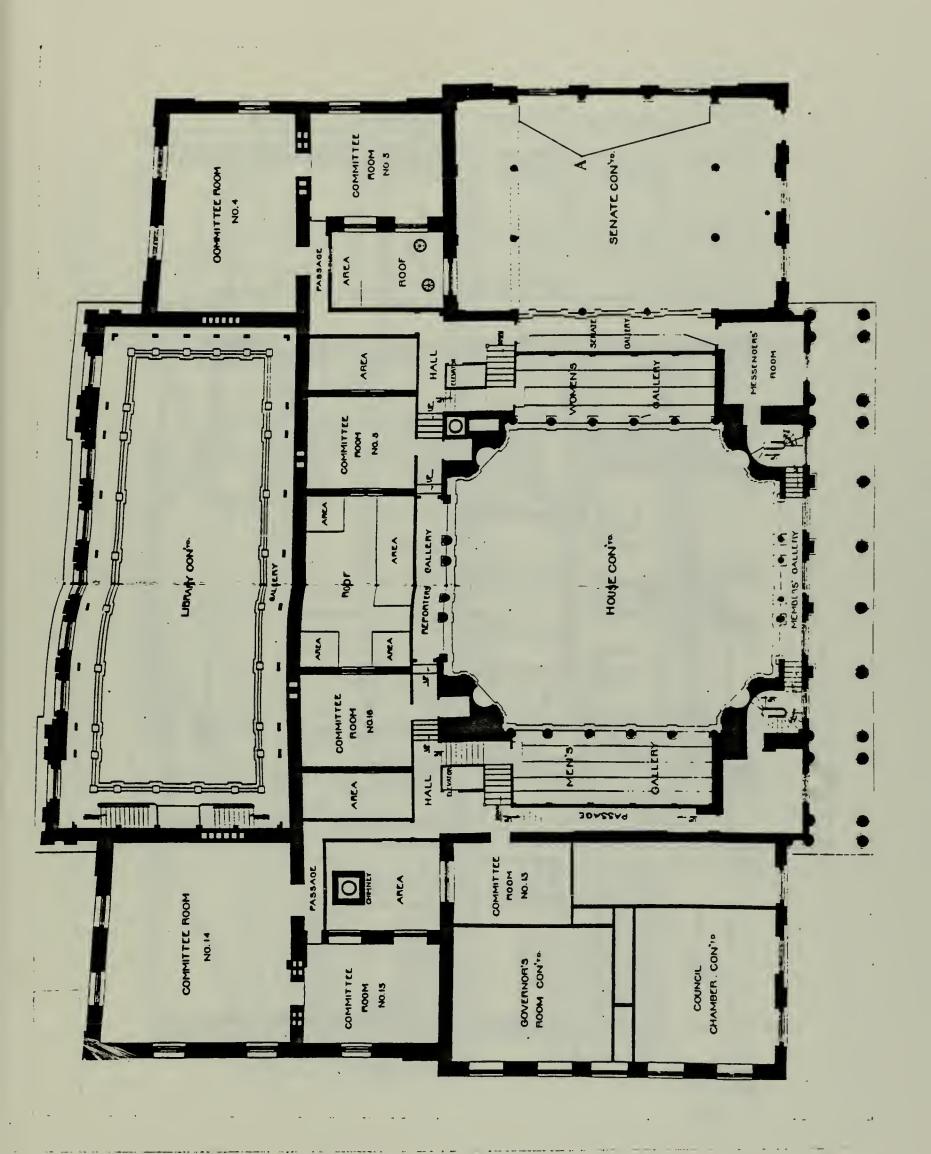
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT



First Intermediate Floor, 1888, measured and drawn by Brigham and Spofford, architects.



Second Floor, 1888, measured and drawn by Brigham and Spofford, architects.

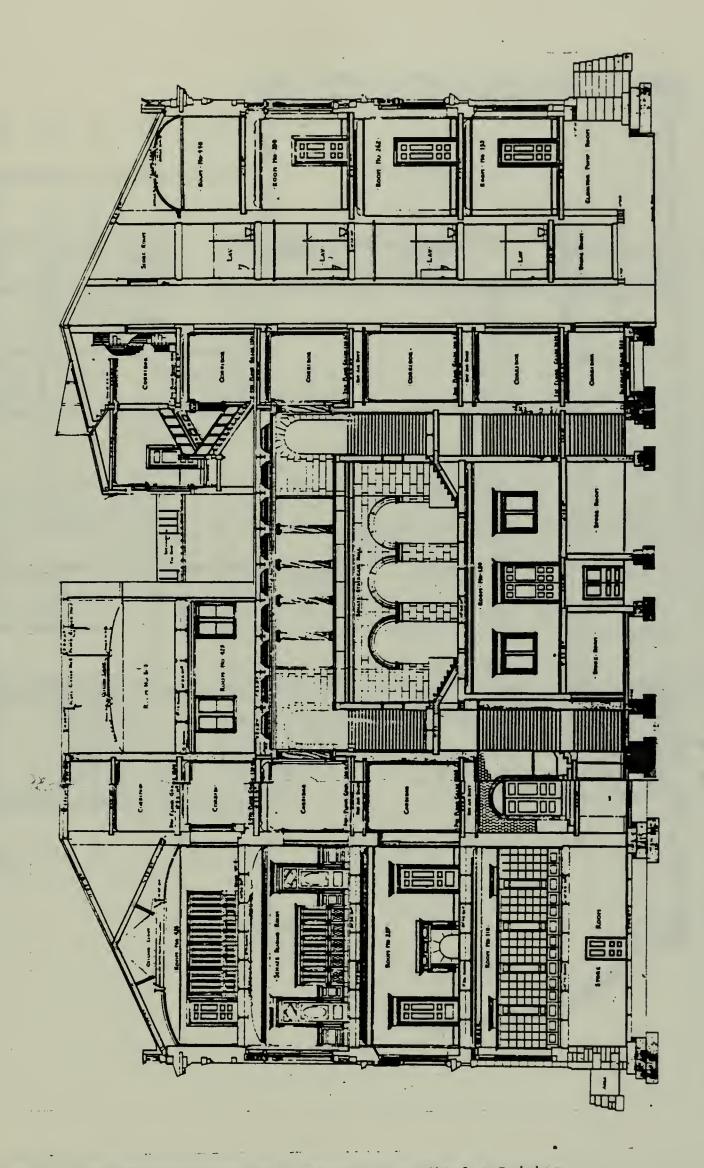


Second Intermediate Floor, 1888, measured and drawn by Brigham and Spofford, architects.

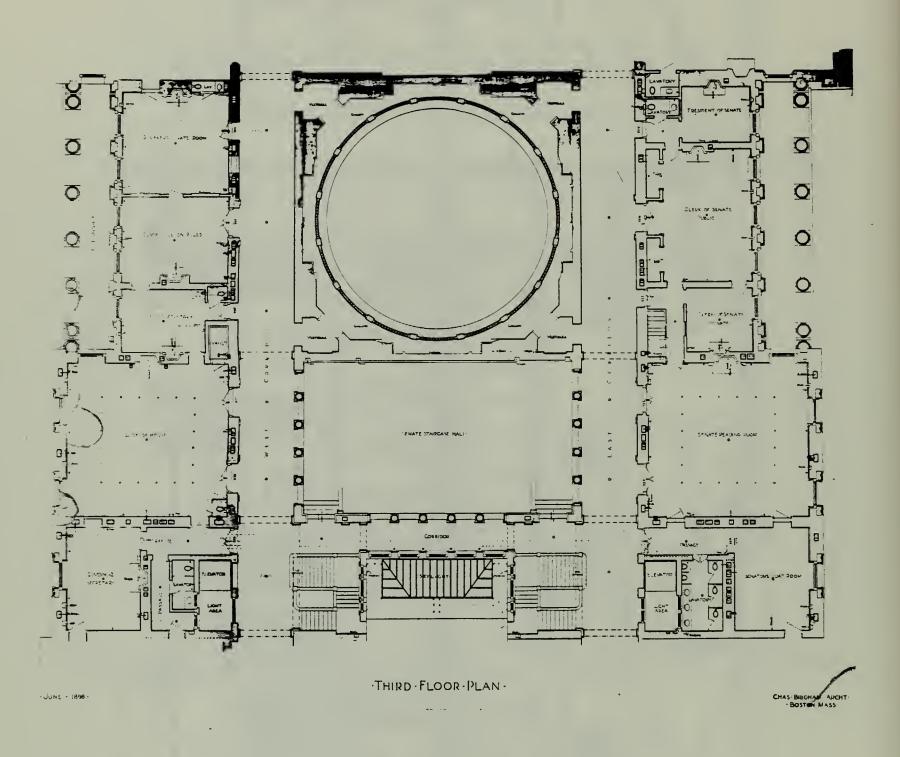
MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE

35

Third Floor, 1888, measured and drawn by Brigham and Spofford, architects.

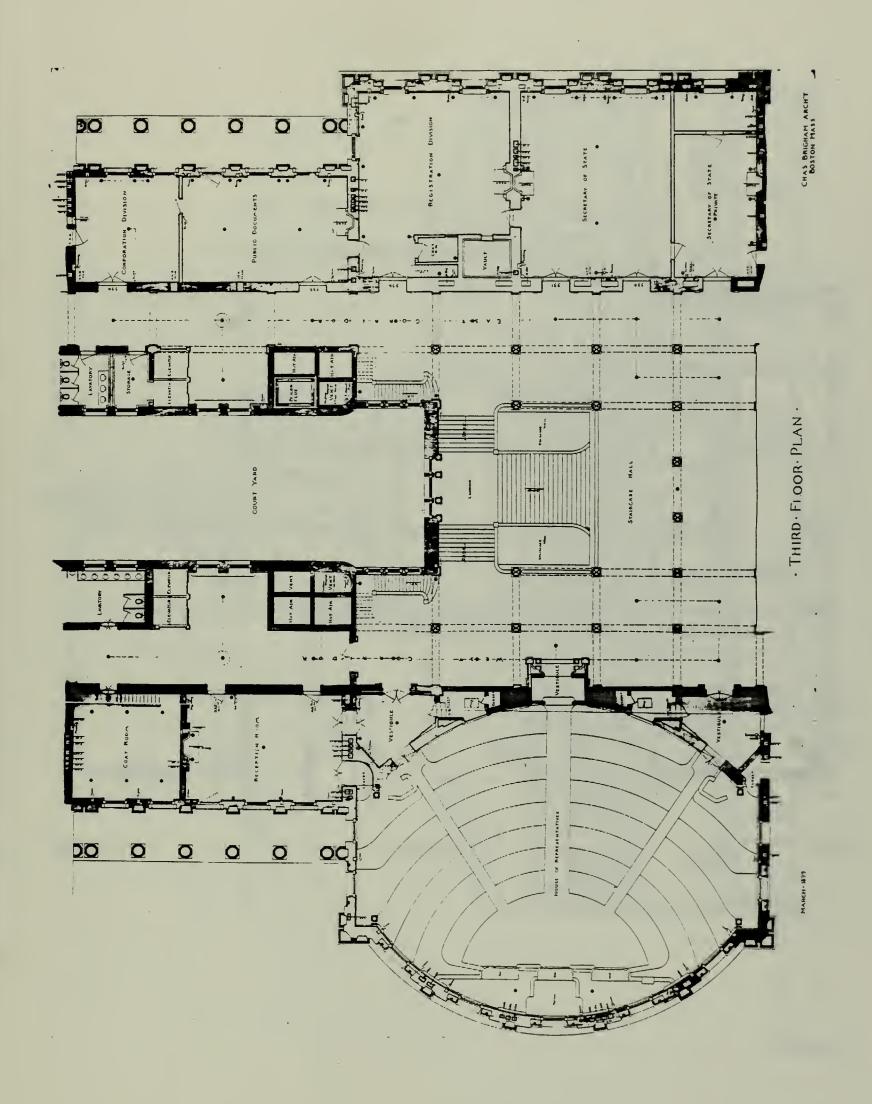


Section through Brigham Extension, 1897, as built; by Charles Brigham.

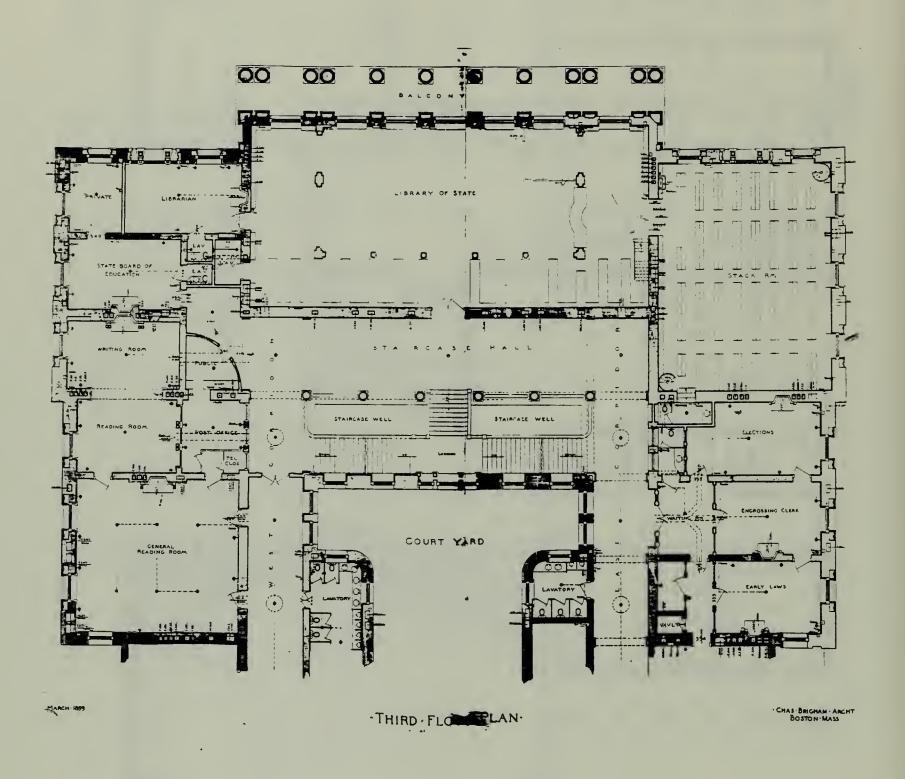


Third Floor, Part II, 1897, as built; by Charles Brigham.

Source: State Library.

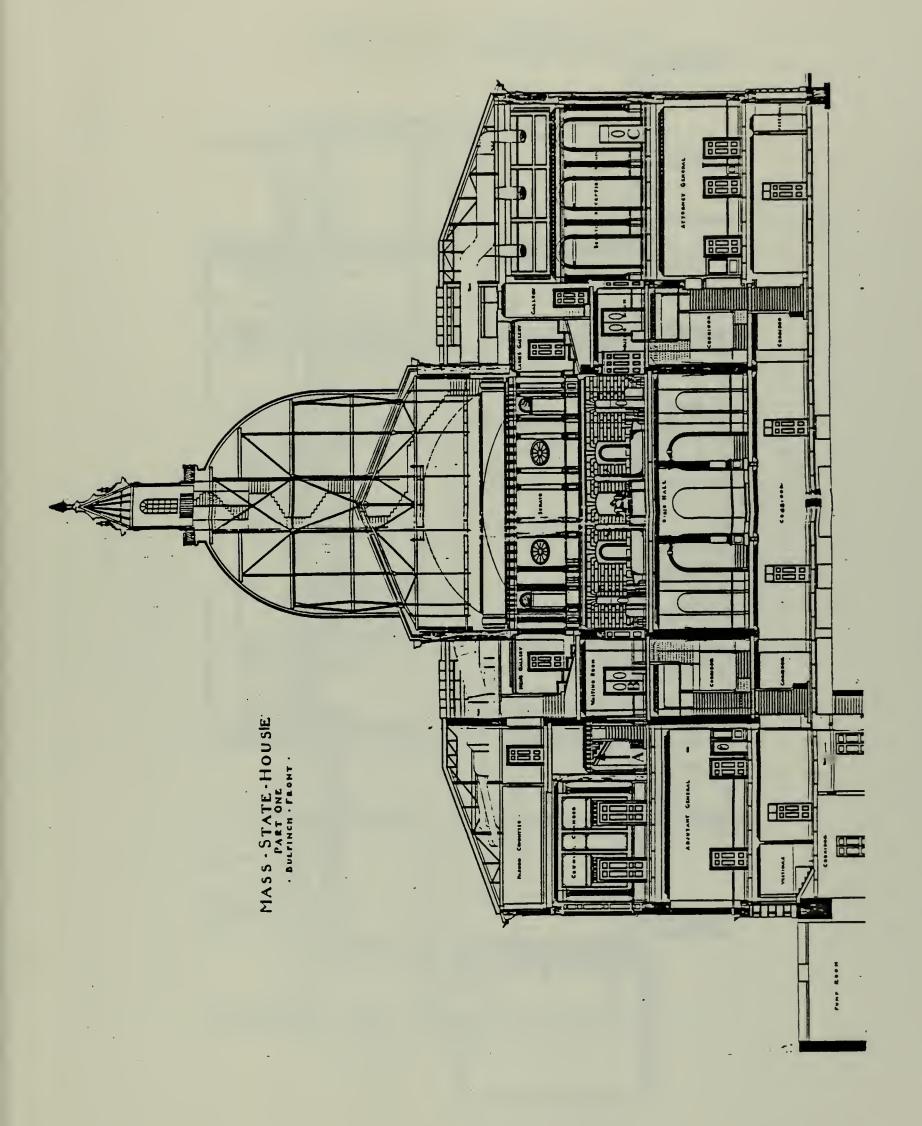


Third Floor, Part III, 1897, as built; by Charles Brigham.



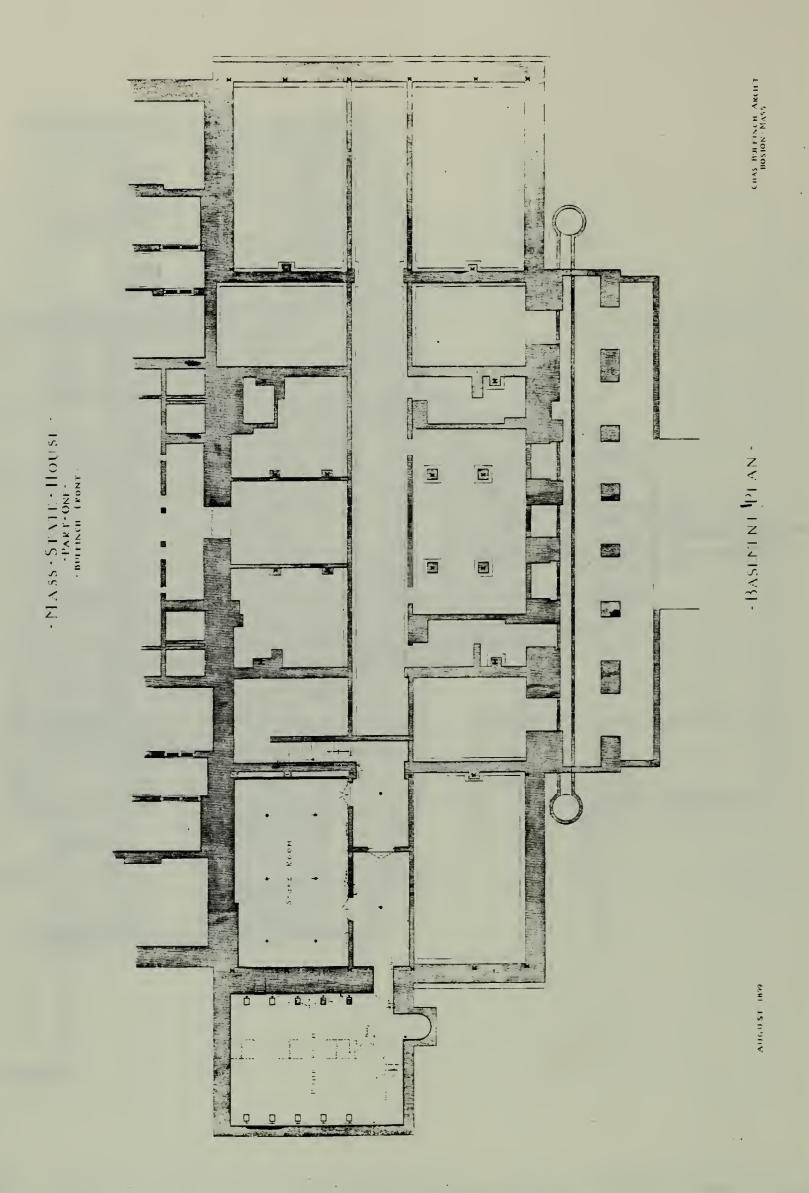
Third Floor, Part IV, 1897, as built; by Charles Brigham.

39°



Section through Bulfinch building looking toward Extension, 1899, by William Chapman.

40



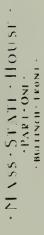
Basement of the Bulfinch building, 1899, by William Chapman. PLAN 41

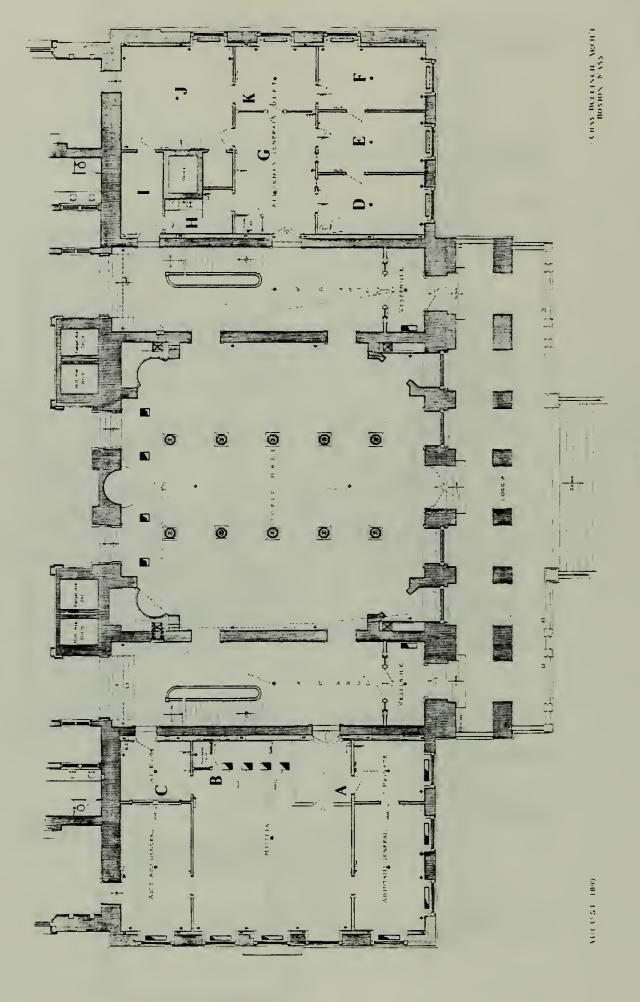
Crist Berrisen Section Co - MASS-STATIL-HOUSE -PART-ONE BUILLINGE FRONTS FIRST FLOOR PLAN

First Floor of the Bulfinch building, 1899, by William Chapman.

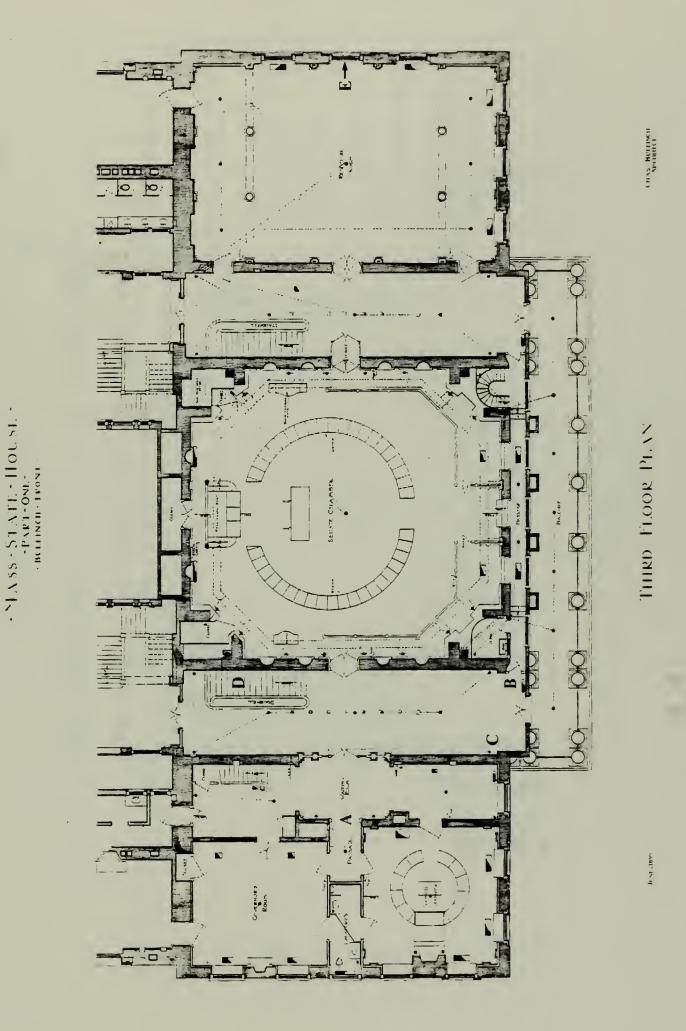
Source: State Library

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Second floor of the Bulfinch building, 1899, by William Chapman.



Third Floor of the Bulfinch building, 1899, by William Chapman.

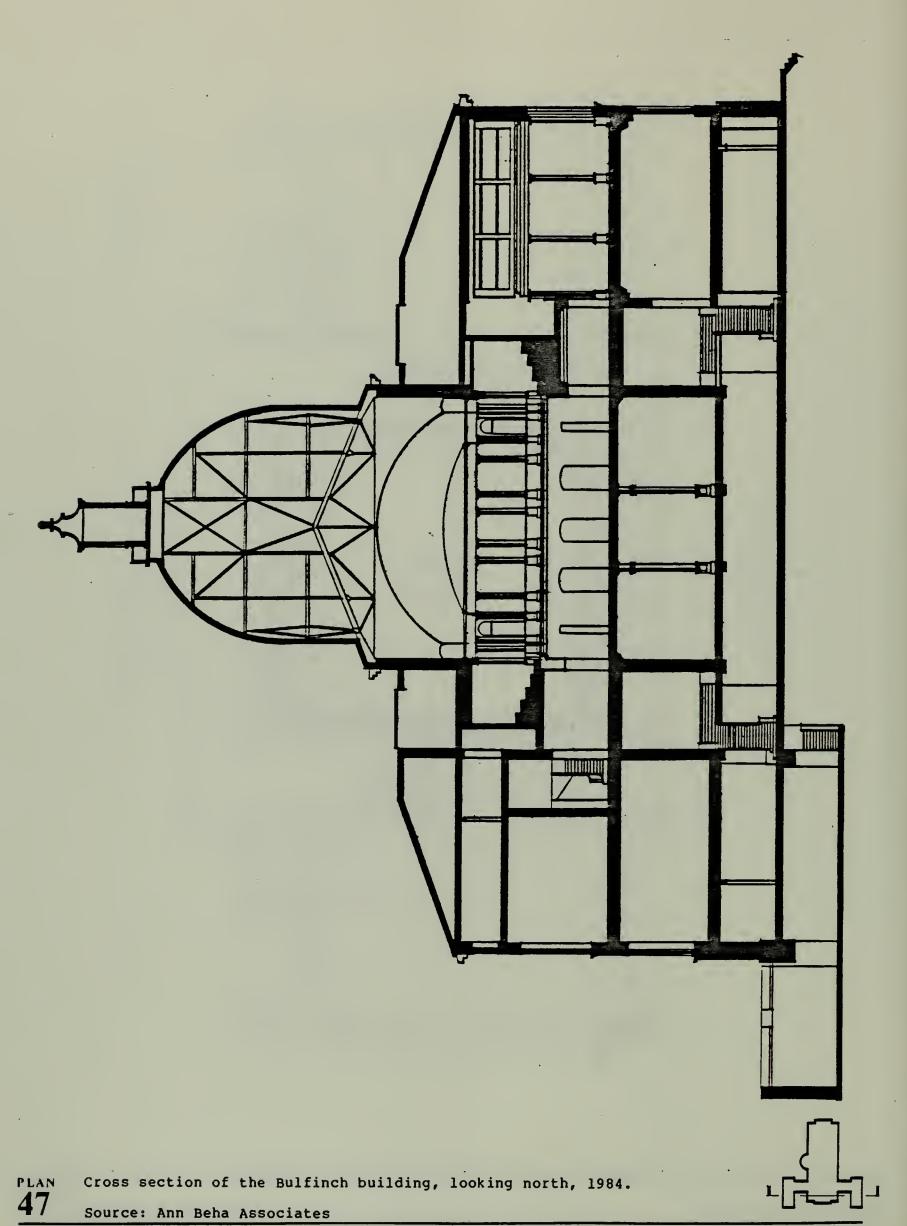
- MASS-STATI - HOUSE, - PART-ONEBUTTINGE HONE. कि <u>कि</u>

Fourth Floor of the Bulfinch building, 1899, by William Chapman.

TOURTH FLOOR PLAN

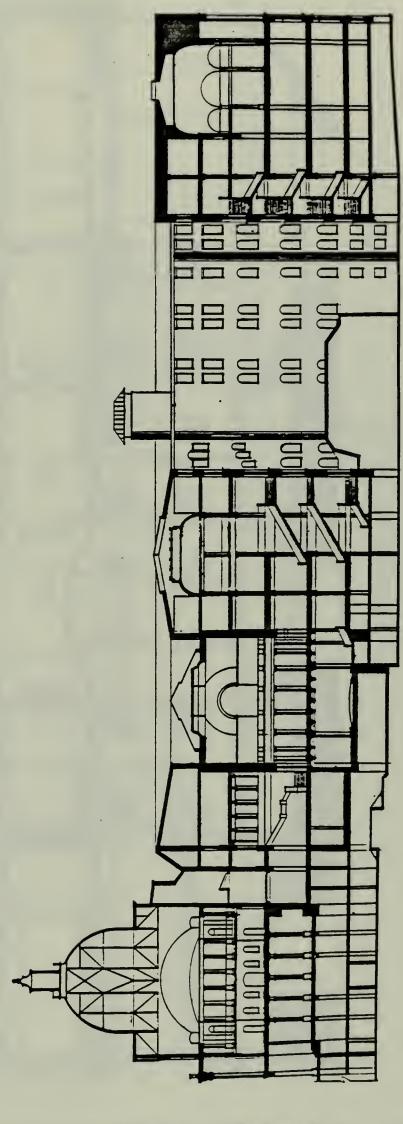
one same minames. · ROOF AND THEFT FLOOR - PLAN + MASS - STATE - HOUSE -PART-ONE - BULTINGE - ROAT mod - for the []

Roof and Fifth Floor of the Bulfinch building, 1899, by William Chapman.



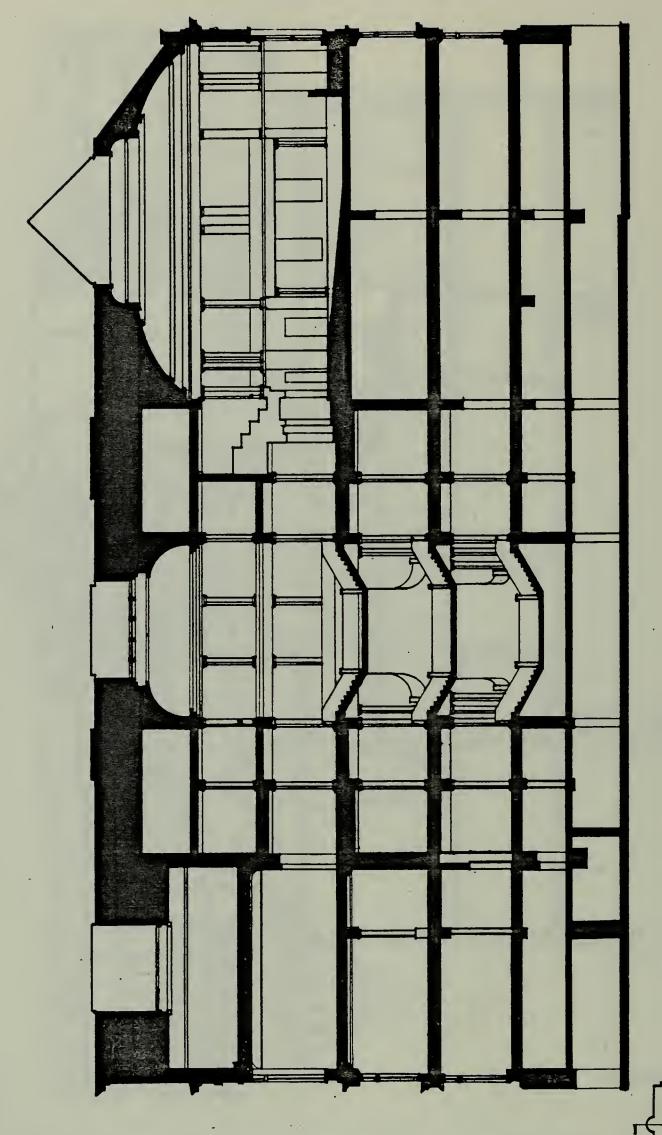
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE



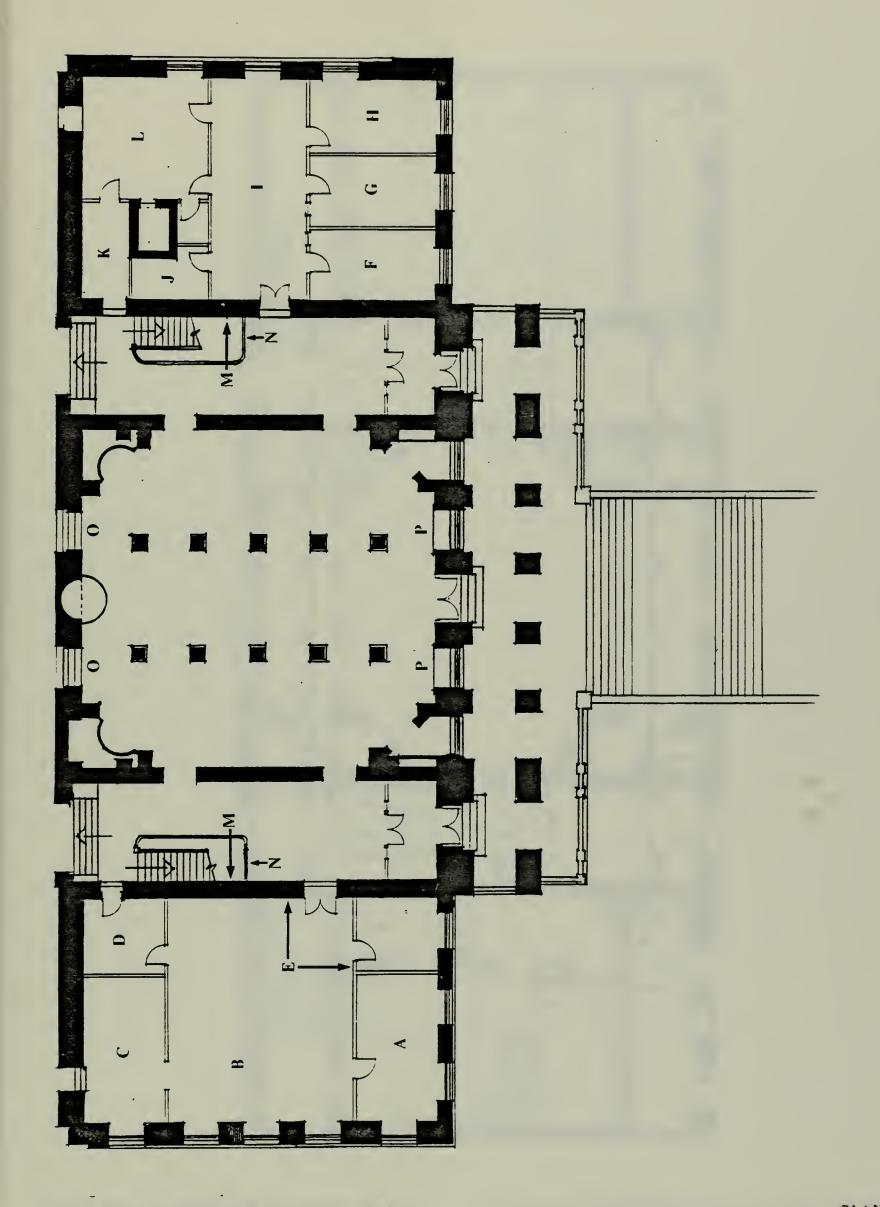
Longitudinal section of the Bulfinch building and the Brigham extension, looking west, 1984.

Source: Ann Beha Associates



Cross section of the Brigham extension through the House of Representatives, looking south, 1984.

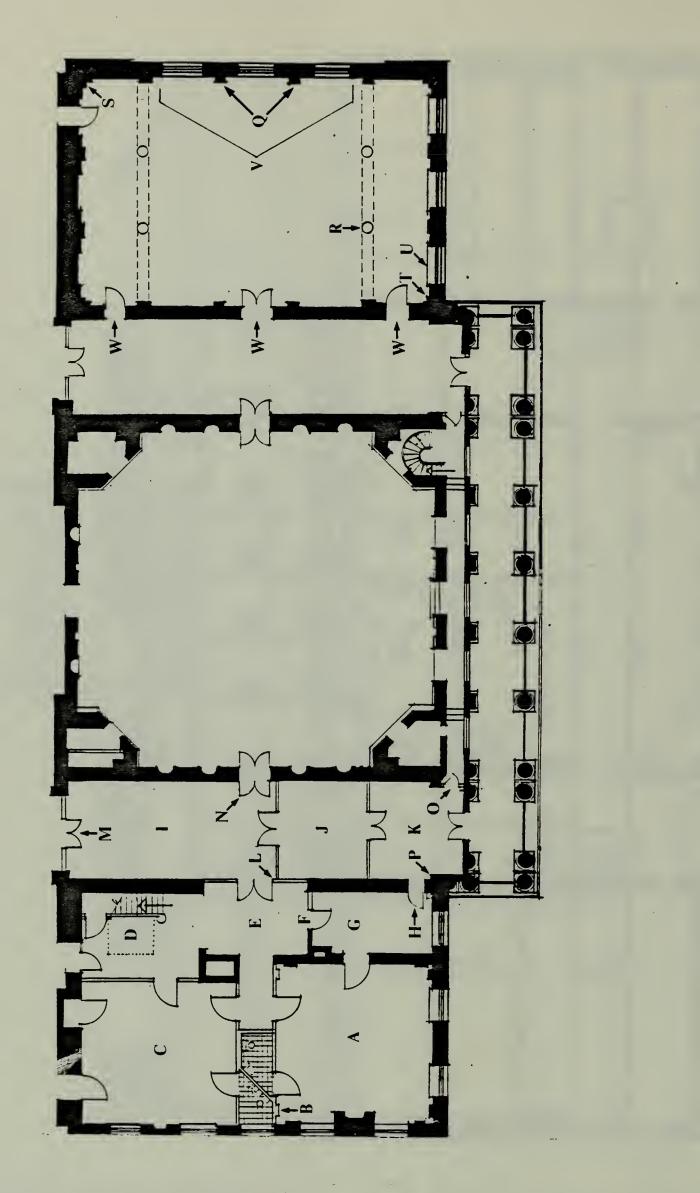
Source: Ann Beha Associates



Second floor of Bulfinch building, 1984.

50

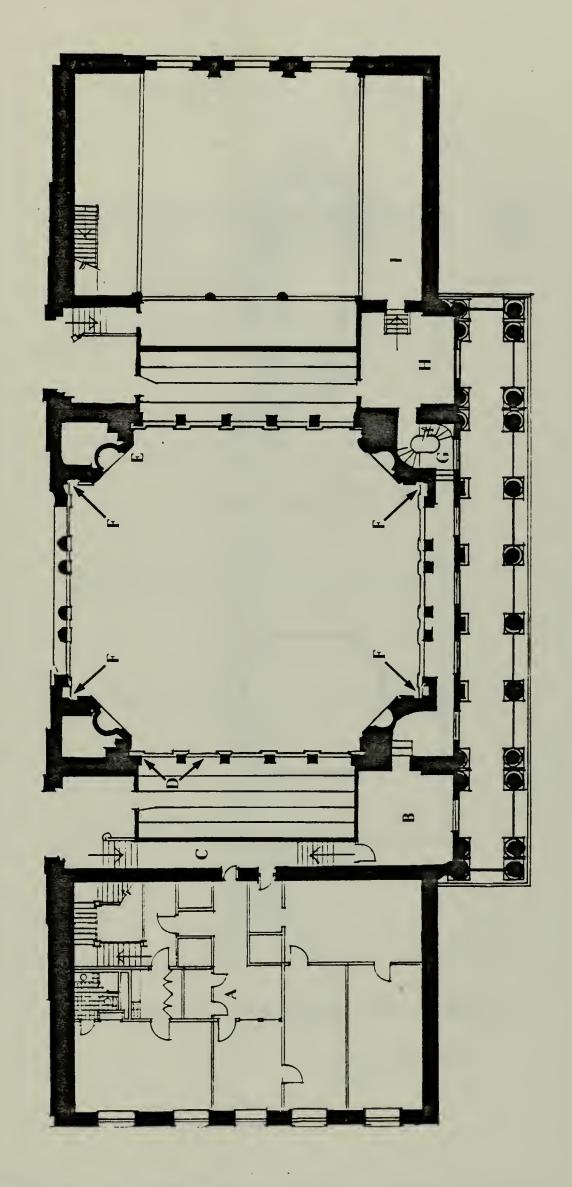
Source: Ann Beha Associates



51

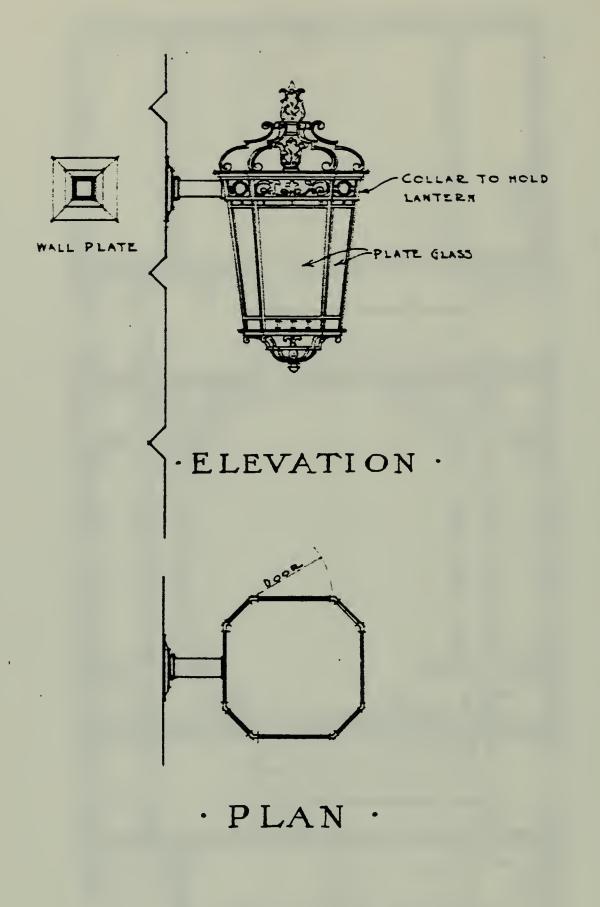
Third floor of Bulfinch building, 1984.

Source: Ann Beha Associates



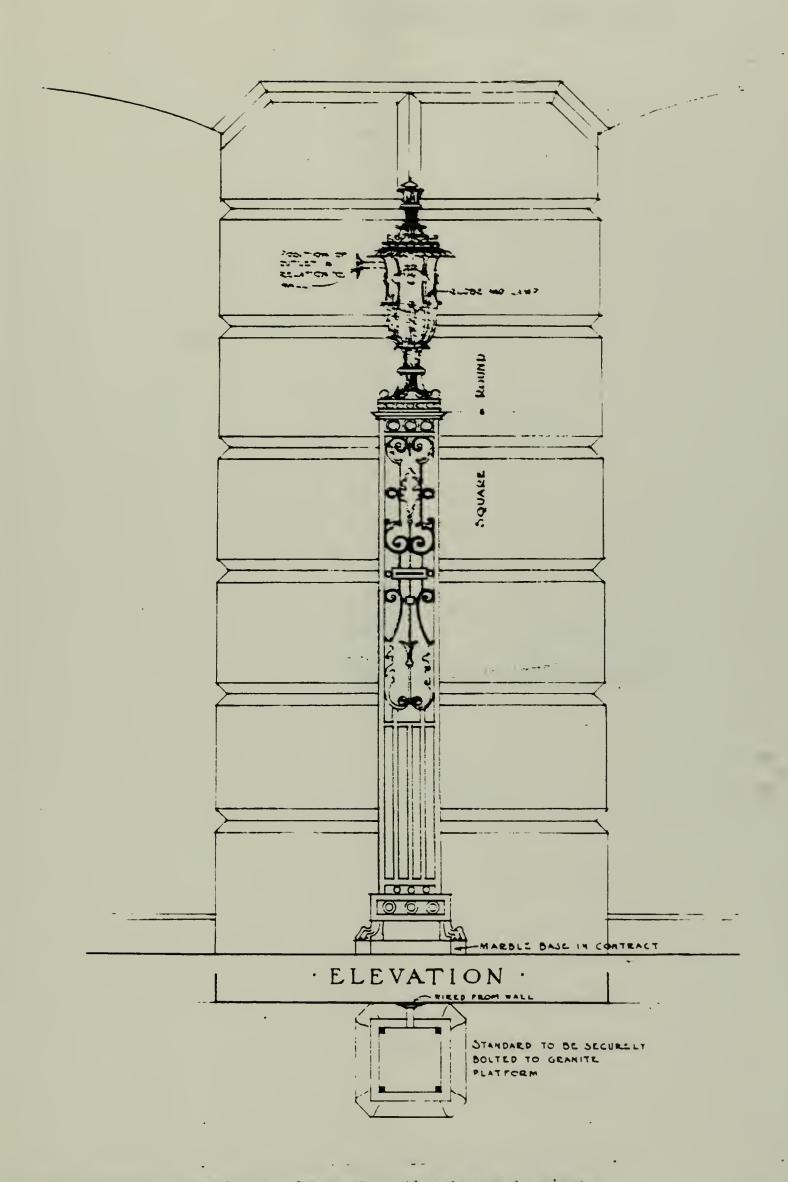
Fourth floor of Bulfinch building, 1984.

HISTORIC DRAWINGS

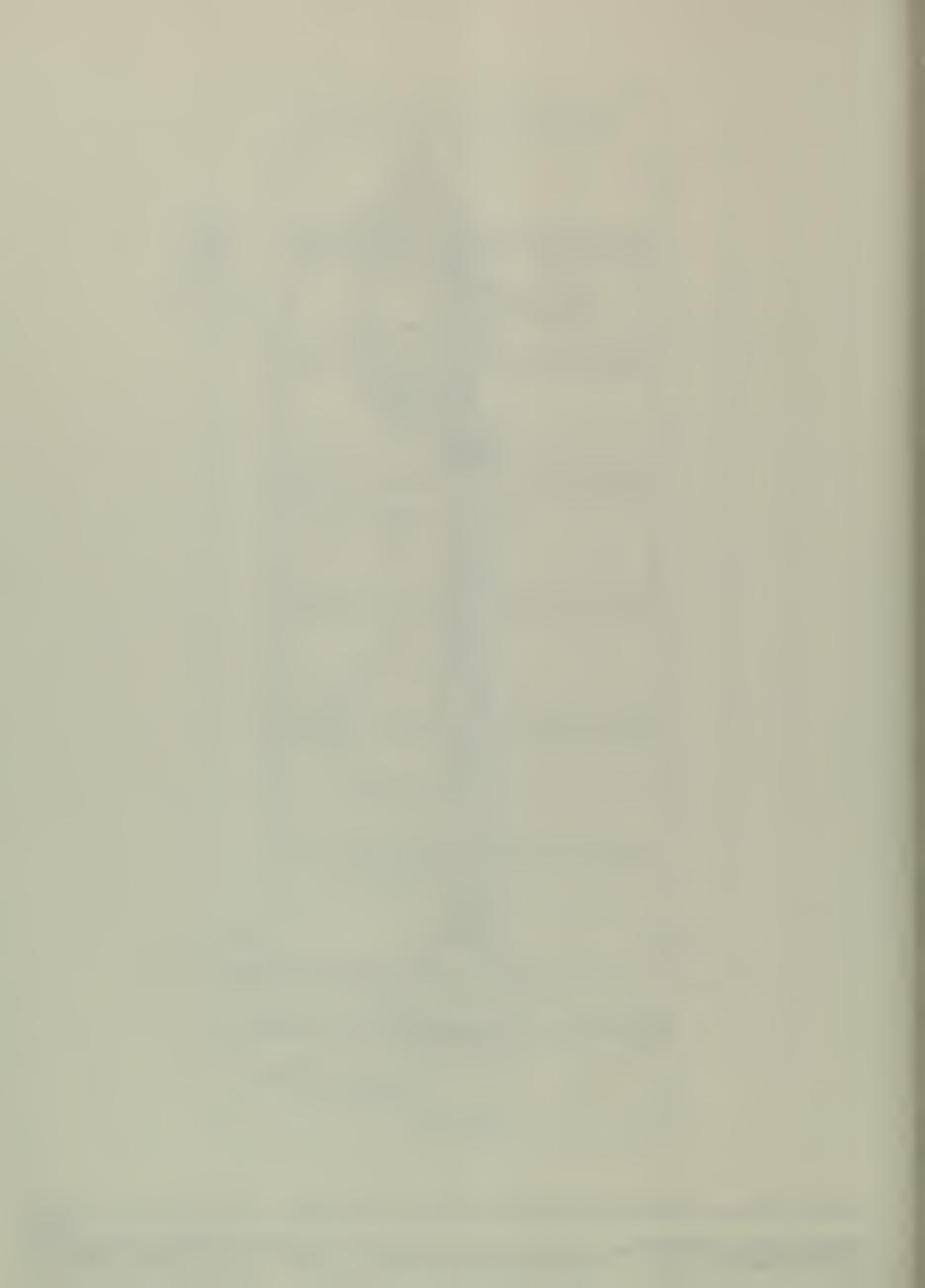


· NOTE · 4 LANTERNS LIKE THIS ·

Original architect's drawing for lamps at north entrances to wings.



Original architect's drawing for lamps at south entrance to wings.



Building History Timeline 1780 1840 1860 1880 1900 1920 1940 1960 **1897** ●1960 Restoration Exterior trim replaced ■1867 Major renovation by Washburn ●1855 Rusticated basement Original construction - MINIMANIAN MANIMAN M Washington Temple ummummini Ki Brigham Extension Rogers Fireproof Rooms Marble Wings Bryant Addition HIIIIIIIIIII Site History Timeline, 1780 1800 1820 1840 1860 1880 1900 1920 1940 1960 1980 2000 1795-1798 1865 ●1903 Purchase of site Horace Mann added Hooker monument installed Terracing, gate and curve Entire East Park completed to Beacon Street 1859 **1901-1902** ● 1958-Î960 D. Webster installed Bulfinch column erected Coal pocket constructed Archives constructed. Granite plaza built. **1855** Front terraces lowered More land takings east of State House to Beacon, **1849** Bowdoin and Derne Streets Reservoir completed ● 1950 1898 Fountains on terraces East Park made into parking lot. Beacon Monument erected **● 1824-1826** Construction of granite wall and iron fence Northern half of East Park (present parking lot) Parris gate completed. 1888 Land takings began of reservoir lot and east along old Temple St. and Mt. Vernon

1883

Acquisition of Way estate

●1920's

1913-1916

west lawn.

of wall and fence.

Beacon, old Hancock, and Mt. Vernon

Iron fence removed

Front half of East Park eliminated for new wing. Completion of grounds in front to East wing. Land takings to the west for West wing, along

Hutchinson, Lodge statues and cannon installed on

Grading of grounds around West wing, and extension

